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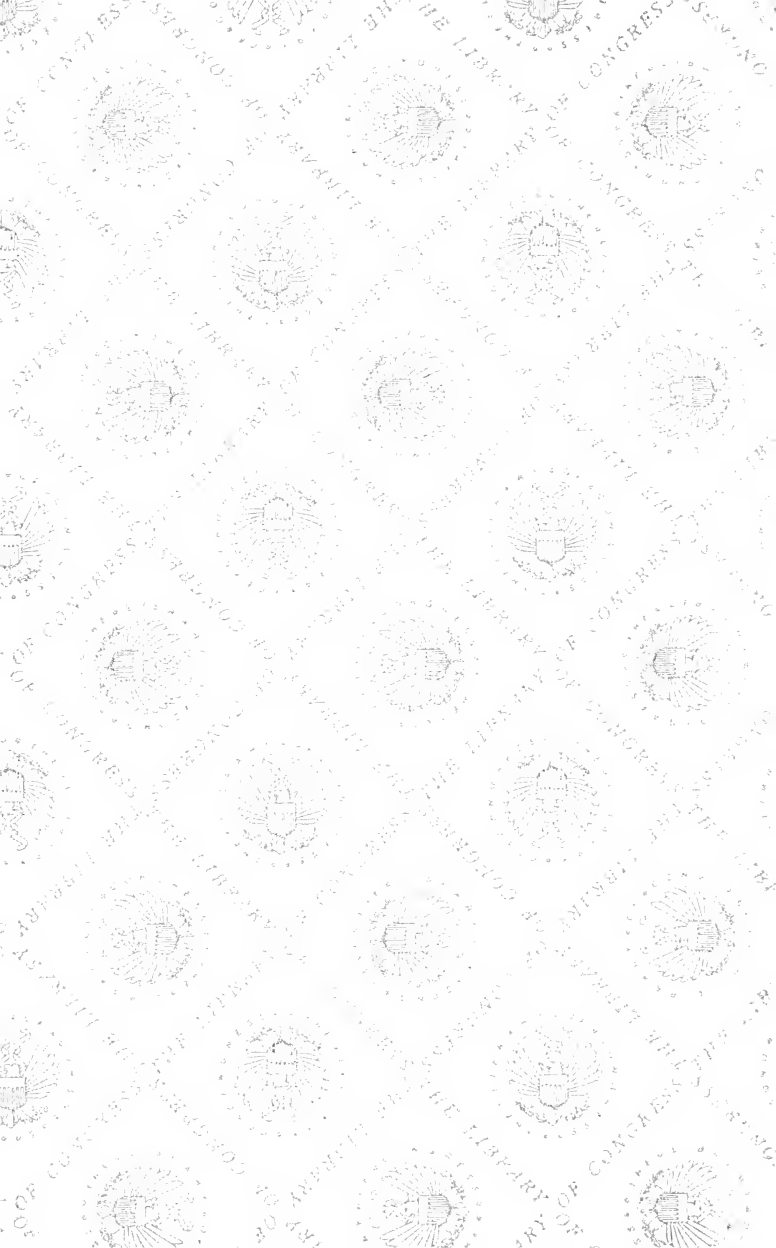
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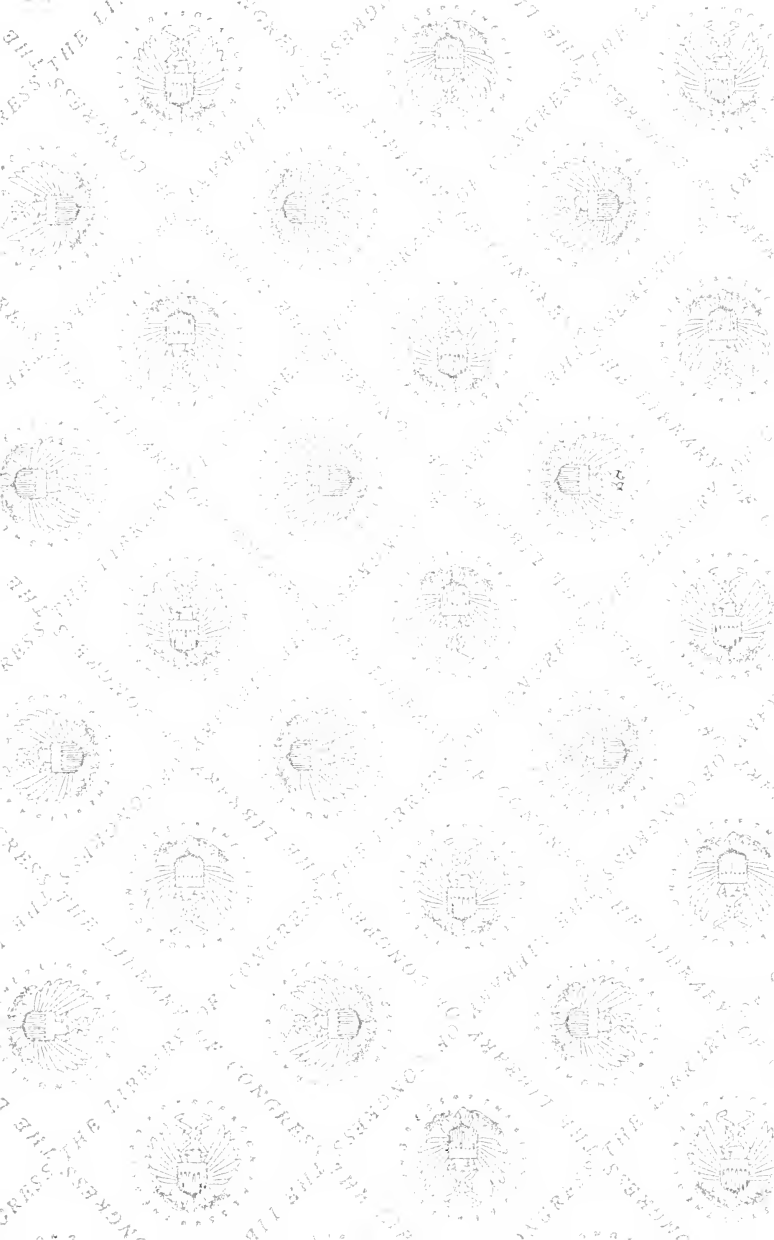
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STUDENT'S OUTLINE

OF

AMERICAN HISTORY

From 1824 to 1919

SECOND SEMESTER

Of a One-Year Course for High
Schools, Normal Schools and Colleges

CLARK EDMUND PERSINGER

Professor of History, State Normal School,
Silver City, New Mexico

CHICAGO and LINCOLN
THE UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

1919

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

One-year course.—This outline is intended to follow the Persinger "First Semester Outline," and thus to complete a one-year American history course in high school, normal school or college. It covers the following topics or "periods" of American history:

VII. Jacksonian Democracy (1824-1843), 8 lessons.

VIII. The struggle over slavery in the territories (1844-1860), 9 lessons.

IX. The Civil War (1861-1865), 13 lessons.

X. Political and Financial "Reconstruction" (1866-1879), 10 lessons.

XI. Civil service reform, tariff and anti-monopoly. (1880-1897), 9 lessons.

XII. The rise and regulation of "big business" (1898-1916), 18 lessons.

XIII. America and the war against Germany (1914-1919), 8 lessons.

Semester reviews and final examinations, 11 lessons.

As in the first semester, this total of about eighty lessons will be found ample to occupy the entire recitation-time for the second semester.

One-semester course.—Teachers who wish or need to use the two parts of this outline for a one-semester course may be able to do so by omitting and combining the lessons indicated in the Introductory Note to part one, omitting lesson 99 in this part of the outline and combining the following lessons in this part of the outline: 82 and 83, 84 and 85, 90 and 91, 96 and 97, 101 and 102, 104 and 105, 106 and first half of 107, last half of 107 and all of 108, either 113 and 114 or 114 and 115, 116 to 118, 126 to 128, 129 and 130, 132 and 133, 134 and 135, 138 and 139, 140 and 141, 142 and 143.

Text and reference books.—The list of textbooks to which references are given in this second semester outline is the same as that to which references were given in the first semester outline: Adams & Trent, Ashley, Channing, Forman, Hart, James & Sanford, McLaughlin, Muzzey, and West. The same

is true of the reference or library books to which references are given: Bassett, Elson, the Greene-Fish series (2 vols.), the Riverside series (4 vols.), the Home University Library series (3 vols. now ready), MacDonald's Documentary Source Book, and Caldwell & Persinger's Source History of the United States. Since the same author covers the same period in two of these series, references in the outline are made as follows:

"1st Paxson" = Paxson's "Civil War," in the University Home Library Series (1911).

"2nd Paxson" = Paxson's "New Nation," in the Riverside series (1915).

Page references.—A hyphen between two page-numbers (for example, 174-182) indicates that all pages from 174 to 182 (including 174 and 182) are embraced within the reading reference. When a comma appears between two page-numbers (for example, 174, 182) it means that only the two pages are assigned as reading, those between being omitted. Frequently two successive page-numbers are given with a comma between (for example, 174, 175); this means that there is matter relating to some point in the day's lesson on each of these pages, but that not all of the reading matter on both relates to the day's lesson.

Reviews.—In this second part of the outline it seems advisable to repeat the emphasis laid in part one upon reviews. The longer the course in any subject, the greater the need of thorough and rather frequent reviews if the general line of development is to be kept in mind by the teacher and the student. For that reason, "period reviews" are again included in this second part of the outline, and frequently made to include the general summarizing of the periods covered by part one. Also, by means of final "topical reviews" (see lessons 146 to 153), an attempt has been made to show the main lines of development generally recognized as running through American history. This list of "topical" reviews is by no means as complete as it might be; but corresponds in a rough way to the "special courses" which the colleges and universities offer to students who have completed the general study of American history in the high school.

PERIOD VII

Jacksonian Democracy, 1824-1843

LESSON 82

Division of the Republican party into "Adams men" and "Jackson men" (1824-1827).—Russian withdrawal of all claims to Oregon below 54-40 (1824); increased sectionalism of vote on moderate increase of protective tariff (1824); lack of well-defined issues, large number of candidates, and breakdown of the "congressional nominating caucus" in the campaign of 1824; victory of Adams through combination with Clay in the House election of 1825, beginning of opposition cry of "bargain and corruption," and preparation for new Jackson candidacy in 1828; division of members of congress into "Adams men" and "Jackson men," and thwarting or defeat of Adams' policies in regard to Panama congress, internal improvements, and Georgia Indian lands, 1826-1827; house passage and senate defeat of new protective tariff bill, and protectionist "Harrisburg convention" of 1827; renewal of negotiations in regard to Oregon, and continuation of "joint occupancy" subject to abrogation on twelve months' notice by either country (1827-1828).

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 Channing, 327, 333-338, 354-355
 Fite, 250, 251, 256-257, 261-264, 300
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 Johnson, 296, 305-308, 310-328, and
 Dodd, 1-3, 5-6
 MacDonald, 39-45, 94
 Caldwell & Persinger, 349-350

LESSON 83

The tariff of 1828, failure of the first attempt at nullification, and the victory of Jacksonian Democracy in the campaign of 1828 (1828-1829).—Attempt of Jackson men to win support of west by pretended support of new protective tariff, unexpected passage of "tariff of abominations" of 1828, and failure of first attempt of South Carolina to bring about nullification of it, 1828; appearance of the Anti-Masonic party in state campaigns of 1828; nomination of presidential candidates in 1828 by state legislatures and mass meetings; union of eastern and western "Democracy" in support of Jackson, and easy victory of Jackson over "National Republican" Adams in election of 1828-1829; failure of Benton's attempt to force American "occupation" of Oregon, 1828-1829; Texan refusal to accept Mexican abolition of slavery in 1827 and failure of attempt of Adams to purchase central Texas, 1829.

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 Ashley, 305-306, 298-302
 Channing, 338-342, 345-348, 358-359
 Fite, 248, 259-261, 265-266, 268-269, 285
 Forman, 308-312
 Hart, 301-304
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 Bassett, 386-390, 419-420, 392-393
 Elson, 487-488, 472, 496, 479-484
 Fish, 181, 198, 182, 228, 184-185, 187-190
 Johnson, 328-330
 MacDonald, 44-45, 84, 47
 Dodd, 1-59
 Caldwell & Persinger, 369-370, 351-354

LESSON 84

The Webster-Hayne debate and the Georgia Indian-lands controversy (1829-1831).—Inauguration of Jackson, his adoption of the "spoils system" in the civil service, and determination of administration policies through a "kitchen" cabinet, 1829; opening of British West Indian ports to United States trade, 1829; the Eaton scandal, and the beginning of the breach between Jackson and Calhoun, 1829; Jackson's first annual message, and its criticism of the United States Bank, 1829; failure of Jackson's attempt to purchase Texas, and Mexican forbid-

ding of further American immigration into Texas, 1829-1830; Senator Foote's resolution in favor of restricting the sale of western lands, Hayne's charge of "sectional legislation," the Webster-Hayne debate on states-rights, and Jackson's "union" toast 1830; Jackson's discovery of Calhoun's attitude on Seminole war controversy in 1818, and widening of breach between Jackson and Calhoun, 1830; renewed movement for internal improvements between 1826 and 1830, and Jackson's checking through Maysville road veto of 1830; Jackson's refusal to enforce decision of supreme court in favor of Georgia Indians, 1830-1831; completion of breach between Jackson and Calhoun, and reconstruction of Jackson's official cabinet, 1831; publication of the Book of Mormon, beginning of Mormonism, and beginning of persecutions, 1830-1831; treaty with France for settlement of spoliation claims. 1831; failure of attempted arbitration of northeastern boundary dispute with Great Britain, 1829-1832.

Adams & Trent, 287, 273-278, 331
 Ashley, 308, 303-304, 302, 475
 Channing, 371-372, 359-363
 Fite, 278, 270-271, 272, 274, 275-276, 287, 362-363
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 Dodd, 84, 58-64, 72, 85, 105
 MacDonald, 53-55, 47-48, 58-59
 Caldwell & Persinger, 361-363, 376-377

LESSON 85

The campaign of 1832, and the bank and nullification controversies of 1832-1833.—Rise of the Anti-Masonic party to national prominence from 1828 to 1830, and its introduction of national "nominating convention" in 1831; establishment of Garrison's "Liberator" and beginning of new "Abolitionist" movement, 1831-1832; congressional passage and presidential veto of bill for recharter of United States bank 1832; reduction of protective tariff, 1832; adoption of national nominating convention by all parties in campaign of 1832; predominance of

bank question in campaign of 1832 and easy victory of Jacksonian Democrats over National Republicans; the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832; South Carolina nullification of tariff of 1832, failure of other states to join with it, congressional passage of "force" and "compromise tariff" bills of 1833, and South Carolina withdrawal of ordinance of nullification; Jackson's "removal" of government deposits from United States bank to "pet" state banks; senate censure of Jackson, and beginning of Benton's campaign for "expunging" of the censure, 1833.

Adams & Trent, 283-286, 278-281, 289

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Channing, 363-367, 372-374

Fite, 288-289, 271-274, 276

Forman, 340, 314-320, 361

Hart, 327-328, 331

James & Sanford, 307-311, 314-316

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MacDonald, 45, 69-70, 49-55

Caldwell & Persinger, 354-356, 364-376

LESSON 86

"Wildcat banking," Abolitionism, the campaign of 1836, and the "specie circular," (1834-1836).—Garrison's organization of American Anti-Slavery society, and conflict over school for negro girls in Connecticut, 1833; rapid development of other "reform" movements during the thirties; rapid growth of railroads, and "pet" bank encouragement of speculation in railroads and western lands after 1833; establishment of "Indian territory" and beginning of removal of eastern Indians to it, 1834; Jackson's forcing of settlement of damage claims by France, 1835; beginning of American missionary and fur-trading activities in Oregon, 1835; rise of Taney to supreme court in 1835 and beginning of reaction by court in direction of states-rights; second Seminole Indian war (1835-1842); increasing southern hostility to Abolitionism, and exclusion of Abolition literature from the mails 1835; American interest in and unofficial assistance to Texan struggle for independence

from Mexico, 1835-1836; beginning of struggle over Abolition petitions in congress and "gag rule," 1836; success of Benton's struggle for "expunging" of senate censure of Jackson, 1836; payment of public debt and provision for "distribution" of treasury surplus among the states, 1835-1836; flooding of federal treasury with state-bank paper money, and Jackson's issue of "specie circular," 1836; Jackson's dictation of nomination of Van Buren, and easy victory of Jacksonian Democrats over "Whig" opposition in campaign of 1836.

Adams & Trent, 284-286, note on 274, 282, 288-289
 Ashley, 317-322, 325-331, 309, 343, 341, 336, 310
 Channing, 367-369, 354-358, 392, 387, 374-376
 Fite, 276, 277, 278-282, 290-291, 292, 298, 301, 285
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 Elson, 496, 472, 517, 511-513, 501-503
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 MacDonald, 78-81, 59-62, 52-53, 95, 72-76, 85-86
 Caldwell & Persinger, 358-361, 379-395, 368-369

LESSON 87

The crisis of 1837, the struggle over the sub-treasury system, and the overthrow of Jacksonian Democracy (1837-1840).—Final recognition of independence of Texas in last days of Jackson's administration (1837); Van Buren's inauguration, civil service policy, and announcement of continuation of Jacksonian policies (1837); the panic of 1837 and the industrial crisis of 1837 to 1840; Whig demand for revival of United States bank, and Democratic attempt to bring about establishment of independent treasury, 1837; climax of anti-Abolitionism in murder of editor Lovejoy, 1837; American failure to accept Texan offer of annexation, 1837; missionary reports of Hudson Bay company's activities in the Oregon country and revival of "occupation" agitation in congress, 1837-1838; threatened war between United States and Great Britain over disputed boundary and territory in the northeast, 1837-1839; failure

of renewed Democratic attempt to secure establishment of independent treasury, 1838-1839; beginning of anti-quitrent agitation in New York, 1839; damage-claims treaty with Mexico (1839); division of Abolitionists and rise of Liberty party, 1840; final passage of Democratic independent treasury bill, "pre-emption act" and "graduation bill" on eve of campaign of 1840; success of "Whig" opposition and defeat of Van Buren in "log cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1840.

Adams & Trent, 288-290, 282-283, 294	McLaughlin, 307-311, 313, 315-317, 321
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Fite, 292-295, 298, 301, 291	Bassett, 422, 433-435, 437, 467-468, 473-474
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James & Sanford, 313-314, 316, 322, 318-319	MacDonald, 86-88, 61, 71, 77
	Fish, 229-230, 234-243

LESSON 88

Breach between President Tyler and the Whigs (1841-1843).—Inauguration of Harrison, and refusal of Clay to serve in cabinet under him, 1841; death of Harrison, and accession of Tyler, 1841; Whig repeal of independent treasury act and passage of bank act, veto by Tyler, and breach between Tyler and the Whigs, 1841-1842; reunion of Calhoun and his followers with the Democratic party, 1842-1843; revival of protective tariff in behalf of American labor, 1842; Garrison's declaration of "no union with slaveholders," and further division of Abolitionists, 1842; Tyler's suppression of Dorr's "manhood suffrage" rebellion in Rhode Island, 1842; Webster-Ashburton settlement of northeastern boundary dispute, and failure to settle Oregon dispute, renewal of "occupation" agitation and beginning of migration to Oregon, 1842-1843; expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri, their settlement in Illinois, and addition of polygamy to the Mormon creed, 1840-1843; United States and foreign recognition of Hawaiian independence, 1843.

Adams & Trent, 290-291	McLaughlin, 311-314
Ashley, 313-315, 309, 324-325	Muzzey, 336-338, 328
Channing, 379-381	West, 518, 520-522, 540
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James & Sanford, 319-321, 304, 328	MacDonald, 88-89, 110, 95
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LESSON 89

Review of American history to 1843.—Norse, Spanish, "Reformation," French-English, Revolutionary, "neutral rights and nationalistic" periods of American history to 1823; breakup of Jeffersonian Republican party and gradual reorganization into National Republican (later Whig) and Jacksonian Democratic parties (1824-1828); Jacksonian Democratic victory in campaign of 1828, introduction of "spoils system," and rapid development of party-"machine" (1828-1829); rise of "nullification" and bank struggles, Jacksonian overthrow of bank, and congressional compromise of nullification by tariff of 1833 (1828-1833); "wild-cat banking," specie circular, and "panic of 1837" and Democratic establishment of "independent treasury" system (1833-1840); Whig victory in campaign of 1840, overthrow of independent treasury, and break with President Tyler over question of bank (1840-1843). **Topical reviews.**—Many "reforms," "isms," experiments and inventions of the Jacksonian period; Abolitionism, struggles over free speech, free press and right of petition and rise of Liberty party; western land speculation, westward movement, rise and rapid development of steam railroads, and revision of land laws in favor of actual settlers; independence of Texas and failure of first attempt at annexation, failure of movement for American "occupation" of Oregon, settlement of northeastern boundary dispute; merging of "nationalism" and "democracy" during Jacksonian period, but reaction of supreme court under Taney towards "states rights,"—Review from class notes, text, and reference books; be able to give main points in development of each "topic" or "movement" indicated above.

PERIOD VIII

The Struggle over Slavery in the Territories, 1844-1860

LESSON 90

"Texas and Oregon" in the presidential campaign of 1844.
 —Southern alarm over British negotiations with Texas, and renewal of Southern demand for annexation of Texas to the United States, 1843-1844; increased immigration into Oregon, organization of "provisional" government there, and increased northern demand for "occupation" of Oregon, 1843-1844; President Tyler's secret negotiations and treaty for the annexation of Texas (spring of 1844), submission of treaty to senate, and senate postponement of action upon it until after meeting of party nominating conventions; declaration of Clay and Van Buren against immediate annexation (April); Whig nomination of Clay, ignoring of Texas and Oregon, and attempt to make tariff chief issue (May); "Texas and Oregon" bargain between northwestern and southern wings of Democratic party, and nomination of Polk (May); senate rejection of Tyler treaty (June), and failure of Tyler's attempt to create a "Tyler and Texas" party; beginning of persecution of Mormons in Illinois, introduction of Morse's electric telegraph, failure of attempts to organize a "western territory" to include routes to Oregon, 1844; southern Whig defection to Democrats and Texas, Clay's attempt to conciliate, and loss of northern Liberty Party vote, 1844; Democratic victory in campaign of 1844.

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 Ashley, 341-343, 475, 322
 Channing, 387-389, 392, 355
 Fite, 298-303, 287, 282
 Forman, 362, 346-347, 365, 416
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 McLaughlin, 327, 320-323, 294

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 Bassett, 438-443, 465
 Elson, 517-522, 621, 616
 Fish, 260-262, 302-306, 279
 Dodd, 167-168, 121-122, 126-131, 147, 163
 MacDonald, 90-93, 95-102, 110-111
 Caldwell & Persinger, 399-403

LESSON 91

The annexation of Texas, the settlement of the Oregon controversy, and the outbreak of the Mexican war (December, 1844 to June, 1846).—Congressional repeal of "gag rule" against anti-slavery petitions (December, 1844); beginning of struggle between north and south over "homestead" public-land policy, 1845; congressional passage of joint resolution for annexation of Texas (February, 1845); establishment of Annapolis naval academy (1845); President Tyler's submission of joint resolution to Texas, and ready acceptance by Texan legislature, convention, and people; sending of Slidell to attempt a treaty with Mexico, and admission of Texas as a state, 1845; northwestern Democratic demand that "notice" be given to British concerning Oregon, southern Democratic opposition. Northwestern Democratic charge of "breach of bargain of 1844" (December, 1845-April, 1846); Democratic restoration of independent treasury and reduction of protective tariff, 1846; failure of Slidell's mission to Mexico, Mexican attack on troops on Rio Grande, and presidential declaration of "war by act of Mexico" (May 1846); congressional criticism of president and support of war, and beginning of American invasions of northern Mexico, New Mexico and California (May-June, 1846); British offer of 49th parallel, Polk's decision to submit question to senate, senate acceptance of offer, and northwestern Democratic renewal of charges of "bad faith on Oregon" (June, 1846); beginning of extensive use of harvester, rotary printing press, sewing machine, and other inventions (1845-1846); encouragement to American agriculture through British repeal of "corn laws" (1846).

Adams & Trent, 295-300, 350
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 Channing, 388-389, 392-395
 Fite, 303-304, 290, 315, 308, 309, 282-284
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LESSON 92

The Mexican war and the Wilmot proviso struggle (1846-1848).—Successes of Taylor in northern Mexico, of Kearney in New Mexico, and of Sloat, Stockton and Fremont in California, May-August, 1846); President Polk's request for two million dollars with which to make peace, and northern Democratic attempt to add free-soil "proviso" to this appropriation bill and to force free-soil organization of Oregon, and southern Democratic response with "property rights" doctrine (August, 1846); failure of "proviso," of Oregon bill, and of two million bill, and continuation of American invasion of Mexico (August-December, 1846; Panama-route treaty with Colombia (1846); weakening of Taylor's army in order to create new army for Scott, failure of Santa Anna's attempt to take advantage of it, and beginning of Scott's advance against Mexico City (December, 1846-April, 1847); second struggle over Wilmot proviso and passage of "peace appropriation" bill without proviso (1847); failure of Trist peace negotiations, renewal of war, and rise of "whole of Mexico" agitation (May-August, 1847); the Mormon migration and establishment of "Deseret," 1847; capture of Mexico City, renewal of peace negotiations by Trist, and signing of treaty of peace (September, 1847-February, 1848); failure of Whig, "whole of Mexico," and Wilmot proviso opposition to ratification of treaty (March, 1848); the Irish famine of 1847 and the doubling of foreign immigration to the United States, 1847-1848.

Adams & Trent, 300-304, 385, 332,
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Channing, 389-391, 397, 548

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Muzzey, 345-349, 351-353

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Dodd, 154-159, 170-171, 177, 232-
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MacDonald, 113-122, 164

Caldwell & Persinger, 407, 412

LESSON 93

The compromise of 1850 (1849-1850).—Renewal of attempt to force free-soil organization of Oregon and of Mexican cession, failure of Clayton compromise proposal to leave decision to supreme court, and final organization of Oregon as free-soil territory (March-August, 1848); Whig ignoring of slavery question in campaign of 1848, Cass's proposal of "non-intervention," merging of Liberty party with radical northern Democrats in new Free Soil party, and victory of Whig Taylor in election of 1848; continuation of struggle over "slavery in the territories," and Taylor's attempt to settle by creation of new states out of Mexican cession (1848-1849); first American attempt to purchase Cuba (1849); discovery of gold in California, rush of free-soil population, adoption of free-soil state constitution, and application for admission to union (1849-1850); Clay's proposal of "non-intervention" compromise, support of Webster, and opposition by Wilmot-proviso northerners and property-right southerners, 1850; death of Taylor, support of compromise by new President Fillmore, and adoption of compromise by deciding votes of border-state moderates, 1850; failure of "Nashville convention" secession movement of 1850; various interpretations of meaning of "non-intervention" at time of adoption of compromise of 1850; revolutions of 1848 in Europe, American recognition of Hungarian independence, and increase of European immigration to United States, 1849-1850; Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 guaranteeing neutrality of any inter-oceanic canal; organization of national printers' union and beginning of consolidation of railroads into "through lines," 1850.

Adams & Trent, 304-311, 313-314
 Ashley, 348-353, 515, 320
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LESSON 94

The "finality years" (1851 to March, 1854).—Attempts of conservatives of both north and south to compel acceptance of compromise of 1850; northern charges of southern abuse of fugitive slave law of 1850, and northern evasion of law or refusal to enforce it, and southern irritation over northern "violation of the compromise" 1850-1851; Panama canal and railway negotiations and the building of the Panama railroad, 1850-1852; visit of Hungarian Kossuth to America, 1851-1852; renewed agitation and offer for purchase of Cuba, and beginning of American filibustering expeditions to island, 1851-1852; Whig and Democratic declaration of "finality" of compromise in campaign of 1852; Uncle Tom's Cabin and its influence on the rising generation, 1852; appearance of the new "Know-Nothing" or "American" party in the state campaigns of 1852; falling off of Free Soil vote, and victory of Democratic Pierce over Whig Scott in presidential campaign of 1852; failure of Nebraska territorial bill, 1852-1853; beginning of state grants of aid to railroad building, rise of railroad "systems," and agitation for trans-continental or Pacific railways, 1851-1854; settlement of dispute with Mexico and acquisition of route for Southern Pacific railroad (Gadsden purchase, 1853-1854); failure of first treaty for annexation of Hawaii, filibustering against Lower (Mexican) California, agitation for acquisition of Canada and Cuba, and opening of ports of Japan to American trade (spring of 1854).

Adams & Trent, 311-316, 328, 318-319, 458, note on 308
 Ashley, 353-355, 358, 320
 Channing, 404-407, 413, 429, 425, 548
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LESSON 95

The Kansas-Nebraska bill, the beginning of the struggle for Kansas, and the rise of the Republican party (1854-1856).
 —Revival of Nebraska territorial bill in congress of 1853-1854 and reference to Douglas's committee on territories; Douglas's report in favor of two territories and application of principle of compromise of 1850 to them (Jan., 1854); appeal of Independent Democrats against plan of Douglas, beginning of the Republican party, and struggle in congress over bill (Jan.-May); passage of Kansas-Nebraska bill with "repeal of Missouri compromise" declared within it (May); heightening of anti-slavery agitation by Democratic "Ostend manifesto" in favor of forcible annexation of Cuba, 1854; northern organization of societies to encourage free-soil immigration to Kansas, movement of Missouri voters into Kansas to carry first territorial election, pro-slavery victory, and presidential recognition of pro-slavery territorial government, 1855; free soil refusal to recognize territorial government, organization of free-soil state government, and application to congress for admission, 1855; civil war in Kansas, the Sumner-Brooks conflict in congress, and deadlock between house and senate, 1855-1856; refusal of "Know-Nothing" party to take sides, Republican declaration for free Kansas, Democratic reaffirmation of "finality of compromise of 1850," and narrow escape of Democrats from defeat by new Republican party in campaign of 1856.

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LESSON 96

The Dred Scott decision, the struggle over the Lecompton constitution, and the Lincoln-Douglas debates (1857-1858).—American prosperity and speculation during 1850 to 1856, rise of surplus revenue from large importations, and reduction of tariff in 1857; panic of 1857, industrial crisis, and revival of demand for protective tariff; conflict between Mormons and federal authorities, 1857; supreme court opinion against Missouri compromise and in favor of property-rights doctrine (Dred Scott decision, 1857); Kansas pro-slavery formulation and adoption of Lecompton constitution, free soil control of territory and rejection of Lecompton constitution, 1857; attempt of Buchanan to force Lecompton constitution on Kansas, opposition of Douglas and his break with Buchanan, and Kansas rejection of "English bill" compromise offer, 1858; Republican nomination of Lincoln as candidate for Illinois senatorship, his debates with Douglas, and his forcing of Douglas to repudiate Dred Scott opinion through Douglas's theory of "unfriendly legislation," 1858; election of Douglas, Republican gains in house of representatives, and disappearance of Kansas question from congress, 1858.

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LESSON 97

John Brown's raid of 1859, the Davis resolutions in congress, free-soil victory in the campaign of 1860.—Failure of renewed attempt to bring about annexation of Cuba, 1858-1859; John Brown's plan to establish fugitive-slave centers in south, his seizure of Harper's Ferry arsenal, and his capture, trial

and execution, 1859; southern and northern interpretation of his action; beginning of development of new mining "west," and of oil regions of Pennsylvania, 1859; struggle over Helper's "Impending Crisis" and the speakership at opening of congress of 1859-1860; Jefferson Davis's and southern Democratic demand for "protection of slavery in the territories" (Feb.-Apr., 1860); congressional passage and presidential veto of "homestead" public-land bill; rise of packing-house industry on eastern border of large grain regions (1860); rejection of southern demand by Democratic convention of 1860, secession of southern delegates, and rival Democratic conventions, platforms and nominations in campaign of 1860; Republican nomination of less-radical Lincoln on platform of "free soil in the territories;" conservative attempt to avoid slavery issue by organization of Constitutional Union party with "constitution and its compromises" as its platform; division of northern vote between Lincoln and Douglas, and southern vote between Breckenridge and Bell, and election of Lincoln by minority (but plurality) vote, 1860.

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LESSON 98

Review of American history to 1860.—Norse, Spanish, "Reformation," French and English Revolutionary, "neutral rights and nationalistic," and "Jacksonian Democratic" periods of American history to 1843; southern and northwestern Democratic "bargain of 1844" as to "Texas and Oregon," the "re-annexation of Texas," the compromise on Oregon, and the breakdown of the old policy of "equal division of union between free and slave soil," 1844-1846; the Mexican War, northern Democratic proposal of "Wilmot proviso," southern Democratic

announcement of "property rights" doctrine, and "compromise of 1850" on "non-intervention;" attempt of 1851-1853 to make compromise of 1850 a "finality," and rise of the anti-immigrant "Know-Nothing" party; revival of slavery struggle by Douglas's application of "principle of compromise of 1850" to Kansas and Nebraska territories, the breakdown of Whig and "Know-Nothing" parties and rise of Republican party, 1854; early pro-slavery and final free-soil control of new Kansas territory, 1855-1857; the Dred Scott case, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, and Democratic division and Republican victory in campaign of 1860. **Topical Reviews.**—Expansion of United States by acquisition of Texas, Oregon, New Mexico and California, and failure of movements for addition of Canada, lower California, "all of Mexico," and Hawaii; Irish-Catholic and German immigration and the rise and decline of the "Native American" or "Know Nothing" movement; rise of Mormonism, its persecution, removal to west, beginning of "Deseret" or later Utah, and compulsory submission to authority of United States; invention or practical application of telegraph, reaper, sewing machine, ocean steamer, etc.; discovery of gold in California, development of "overland routes" and Panama railroad, general development of railroads, general prosperity and speculation, panic of 1857 and demand for revival of protective tariff.—Review from class notes, text and reference books.

PERIOD IX

The Civil War (1861-1865)

LESSON 99

Comparison of North and South in 1860-1861.—Comparison or contrast as to elements of population; as to increase of population; as to industrial development; as to intellectual development and characteristics; as to political institutions and ideals; religious divisions and differences; sectional explanations of these differences.

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LESSON 100

Secession, failure of attempts at compromise, and outbreak of the civil war (Nov. 1860 to Apr., 1861).—South Carolina legislative call of convention to consider secession (Nov., 1860); Buchanan's message to congress declaring unconstitutionality of either secession or the suppression of secession, and failure to strengthen federal forts in the south (Dec.); congressional selection of committees to attempt a new compromise (Dec.); South Carolina ordinance of secession, declaration of causes, and request for its share of federal property in the south (Dec.); failure of congressional attempt to revive Missouri compromise, and failure of Buchanan's attempt to relieve Fort Sumter (Star of the West, Jan.); secession of the "cotton states," withdrawal of their members from congress, and their seizure of federal forts within their boundaries (Jan.-Feb.); admission of free Kansas, organization of Colorado, Nevada

and Dakota territories, and new development of mining west (1861); Virginia or Tyler "peace convention" at Washington and its recommendation of compromise (Feb.); Montgomery convention of seceded states, formation of constitution, and establishment of Confederate States of America (Feb.); Lincoln's inauguration, attempt to reinforce Sumter, southern firing on Sumter, and the "call to arms" by both north and south (Mar.-Apr.); proposed thirteenth amendment guaranteeing slavery dropped on outbreak of war.

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LESSON 101

Federal clearing of Missouri and West Virginia, and failure of first campaign against Richmond (May to July, 1861).—Gathering of confederate forces in Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia (Apr.-May); secession of the "tobacco states," failure of secession in Missouri, Kentucky, western Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and beginning of union attempt to clear Missouri and western Virginia of confederates (May); British and French recognition of "rights of belligerency" of southern states (May); union proclamation and beginning of blockade of southern ports and shutting off of foreign market for southern cotton (May); Butler's order of "contraband" as to negroes (May); McClellan's driving of confederates from western Virginia, establishment of Pierpont "loyal" government in northern Virginia, and beginning of movement for separation of West Virginia (May-June); union success in suppressing first confederate uprising in Missouri (June); meeting of extra session of union congress, authorization of enlistment, loan and issue of treasury notes, doubling of tariff duties, and

levying of new federal taxes (July); popular demand for movement against Richmond, McDowell's advance, and overwhelming union defeat at Bull Run (July).

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LESSON 102

Confederate recovery of Missouri and failure in Kentucky; federal preparation for a second attack on Richmond; the Trent affair (July-December, 1861).—Congressional passage of first "confiscation" act and declaration that war was "not for overthrow of slavery" (July); organization Sanitary Commission and other like bodies; replacing of McDowell by McClellan in the east, and his beginning of preparation for a new eastern campaign (July-Aug.); congressional act authorizing confiscation of slaves used in war by confederates (Aug.); revival of confederate movement in Missouri, death of union General Lyon, and confederate occupation of Missouri (Aug.); Fremont in command union forces in Missouri, his proclamation of military emancipation, and Lincoln's recall of both proclamation and Fremont (Aug.); successful beginning of union attack on Roanoke, Va., and Grant's seizure of Paducah and Cairo on the Mississippi (Aug.-Sept.); confederate attack on and defeat of small section of McClellan's army at Ball's Bluff (Oct.), and successful beginning of union attack on Charleston, S. C. (Nov.); union capture of confederate commissioners from British vessel "Trent," British demand for their release and American apology, and British preparation for war (Nov.); new session of congress, admission of new free-soil state of West Virginia, and refusal to renew Crittenden resolution of

July, 1861, as to purpose of war (Dec.); American yielding to British demands, and ending of "Trent" affair (Dec.); fluctuation in value of state and national paper money, and suspension of specie payment by banks (Dec.); French and Spanish entrance into Mexico to force payment of debts due foreigners (Dec.).

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LESSON 103

Grant's breaking of the confederate line in the west; failure of McClellan's "Peninsular campaign" in the east (Jan.-July, 1862).—Grant's breaking through the confederate line in the west by the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and confederate withdrawal from Kentucky, followed by Grant and Buell (Feb.); congressional legal tender (greenback) act, authorization of new loans and treasury notes, and levying of new taxes (Feb.); final expulsion of confederates from Missouri and their defeat at Pea Ridge, Ark. (Mar.); attack on union blockading vessels by confederate iron-clad, and its defeat by new union iron-clad Monitor (Mar.); Lincoln's recommendation of compensated emancipation, and congressional emancipation of slaves in District of Columbia (Mar.-Apr.); failure of confederate attempt to check Grant's advance at Shiloh (Apr.); Farragut's opening of lower Mississippi and union occupation of New Orleans (Apr.); beginning of McClellan's peninsular campaign against Richmond, and failure of confederate attempt to stop it by Jackson's advance up Shenandoah valley against Washington (Apr.-May); final adoption of "homestead" land policy, land-grants in aid of industrial

education and provision for railroad to the Pacific (May-July); Grant's capture of Corinth and union occupation of Ft. Pillow and Memphis (May-June); Lincoln's recall of General Hunter's proclamation of military emancipation, and congressional abolition of slavery in the territories (June); beginning of controversy with Great Britain over outfitting of confederate cruisers in British ports (Mar.-June); McClellan's "Seven Days' battle" in peninsular campaign, beginning of siege, and recall of McClellan and his army by Lincoln (June-July); congressional act authorizing confiscation of slaves of all southerners engaged in rebellion, and Lincoln's suggestion to cabinet of desirability of military emancipation (July).

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LESSON 104

Failure of third and fourth union movements against Richmond, Bragg's invasion of Kentucky and Lee's first invasion of Maryland (Aug.-Dec., 1862).—Halleck made commander-in-chief of union forces, and Pope put in place of McClellan in the east (July, 1862); beginning of union movement, under Buell, towards Chattanooga (July); Pope's new advance against Richmond, and second union defeat at Bull Run (Aug.); Greeley's "prayer for twenty million" for "military emancipation," and reply of Lincoln that his work was "to save the union" (Aug.); confederate Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, and threatening of Ohio river towns (Aug.-Sept.); Lee's invasion of Maryland and check at Antietam by restored

McClellan (Sept. 4-17); Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation and suspension of habeas corpus, and beginning of northern opposition to Lincoln's policies (Sept.); Bragg's retreat from Ohio river, defeat by Buell at Perryville, and return to Chattanooga (Sept.-Oct.); failure of Grant's first campaign against Vicksburg, Republican losses in state elections of 1862, rise of "copperhead" opposition to the war, failure of new advance on Richmond under Burnside, and second union driving of Bragg back to Chattanooga (Nov.-Dec., 1862).

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LESSON 105

Failure of fifth union movement against Richmond; union capture of Vicksburg and repulse of Lee's second invasion at Gettysburg (Jan.-July, 1863).—Dissensions in Lincoln's cabinet by beginning of 1863; final proclamation of emancipation and beginning of union enlistment of colored troops (Jan., 1863); congressional authorization of a national bank system, of draft or conscription, and of suspension of habeas corpus (Feb.-Mar.); continued movement of settlers and gold seekers to west, and organization of Idaho and Arizona territories (1863); failure of Grant's second attempt on Vicksburg (Mar.); fifth union advance on Richmond under Hooker, and union defeat at Chancellorsville (Apr.-May); French desire to recognize confederacy, refusal of England and Russia, and beginning of French conquest of Mexico, and beginning of Spanish attempts at conquest in Santo Domingo and Peru (1863); southern threat against negro soldiers, and Lincoln's

threat of retaliation (May); arrest and exile of Vallandigham of Ohio for opposition to war, (May); slow closing in of Grant on Vicksburg, and beginning of siege (Apr.-May); third attempted sally of Bragg from Chattanooga, checked by Rosecrans (June); Lee's second invasion of north, and repulse at Gettysburg by eastern union army under Meade (June 10-July 3); surrender of Vicksburg to Grant (July 3) and opening of the Mississippi.

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LESSON 106

Union clearing of eastern Tennessee; beginning of presidential "restoration" of conquered southern states (July, 1863-April, 1864).—"Draft-riots" in large northern cities (July, 1863); Morgan's raid across the Ohio (July); Rosecrans's capture of Chattanooga and confederate besieging of him there (Aug.-Sept.); candidacy of Vallandigham for governorship of Ohio, and his defeat by combination of Republicans and war-Democrats (Sept.-Oct.); federal raising of sieges of Chattanooga and Knoxville, confederate abandonment of all eastern Tennessee activities and retirement to Georgia (Oct.-Nov.); President Lincoln's proclamation (Dec. 3) of "10 per cent plan" for "restoration" of "loyal governments" in conquered states, and beginning of work of restoration in Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee; beginning of campaign against re-nomination of Lincoln (Jan.-Feb., 1864); Grant made commander-in-chief and preparing for sixth advance against Richmond

(Feb.); failure of union expedition against confederates on Red River in Louisiana (Mar.); new loans, new taxes, further depreciation of paper money, and first attempt to pass XIIIth amendment.

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LESSON 107

Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, and beginning of Grant's campaign against Richmond (May-Oct., 1864).— Maximilian made emperor of Mexico by the French (1864); beginning of Sherman's slow driving of Johnston from Dalton towards Atlanta (May); beginning of Grant's advance against Richmond, and heavy losses in early battles (May); Republican convention, failure of anti-Lincoln movement, and nomination of Lincoln and Johnson (June); final settling of Grant into siege of Petersburg (June); continued movements of settlers and gold-seekers to the west, organization of Montana territory and admission of Nevada, Indian warfare, and new Pacific railway grants (1863-1864); amendment of national banking act (1864); passage of Wade-Davis "reconstruction" bill by congress, its "pocket-veto" by Lincoln, and the Wade-Davis "manifesto" against Lincoln (July); depreciation of union paper money nearly "3 to 1" (July); beginning of Confederate Early's raid up the Shenandoah valley (July); Farragut's capture of Mobile fort, slow progress of Sherman towards Atlanta, lack of results from Grant's siege of Petersburg, and general feeling of northern discouragement (July-Aug.); Democratic convention, and its nomination of McClellan and declaration that "war is a failure" (Aug.); Sherman's capture of Atlanta, Sheridan's expulsion of Early from Shenandoah valley, failure of confederate raid into Missouri and failure of Hood's attempt

to draw Sherman back into Tennessee (Sept.-Oct.); controversy over arrest and conviction of Milligan of Indiana for opposition to the war (Sept.-Oct.); continuation of Lincoln's work of restoring "loyal" governments in Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and abolition of slavery by Louisiana, Tennessee, and Maryland (1864).

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LESSON 108

Sherman's "march to the sea" and northward to join Grant; the fall of Richmond (Nov. 1864-Apr., 1865).—Northern continuation of industrial development, prosperity, and rise of first large private fortunes during the war; southern loss of cotton market, exhaustion and devastation during the war, and break-down of the confederacy; Sherman's "march to the sea" from Atlanta, and final defeat of Hood by Thomas in Tennessee (Nov.-Dec., 1864); reaction in favor of Lincoln, and his re-election at end of presidential campaign of 1864; congressional refusal to recognize Lincoln's "restored" states, submission of XIII amendment abolishing slavery, and refusal to consider Lincoln's suggestion of compensated emancipation (Jan., 1865); abolition of slavery by Tennessee (Jan.); failure of Hampton Roads "peace conference" (Feb.); Sherman's march northward through the Carolinas (Feb.-Mar.); congressional establishment of Freedman's Bureau for aiding of ex-slaves, and extinction of state-bank paper money by 10% tax (Mar.); confederate evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomatox (Apr. 1-9); assassination of Lincoln and attempted assassination of Seward (Apr. 14); surrender of remaining confederate forces and end of the war.

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| McLaughlin, 421-422, 425-431, 433 | Haworth, 7-12 |

LESSON 109

Review of American history to 1865.—Norse. Spanish. "Reformation," French-English. Revolutionary. "neutral rights and nationalistic." Jacksonian Democratic. and "Slavery in the territories" periods of American history to 1860; southern secession. failure of attempts at a new compromise. and outbreak of civil war. 1860-1861; confederate line of defense through "border" states. union attempts to break through this line and also to capture Richmond (1861); failure of five union attempts against Richmond. but gradual clearing of border states and opening of Mississippi. and repulse of Lee's two invasions of the north (1861-1863); final closing-in of union armies from northeast. southwest and west. the fall of Richmond. and victory of the union (1864-1865); problems presented by emancipation and conquered territory. establishment of Freedman's Bureau. and conflict between Lincoln and congress over Lincoln's plan for "restoration of loyal governments" in the southern states. **Topical Reviews.**—French sympathy with the south and establishment of empire in Mexico. British change of sympathy after emancipation. and Russian display of friendship for the union (1861-1863); beginning of the war as a "war for the union." change to "war against slavery." and final overthrow of slavery in the United States (1861-1865); union and confederate resort to loans and paper money. and depreciation of paper money; northern establishment of national banking system. provisions for Pacific railways and industrial education. and adoption of "homestead" public land policy (1862-1864); prosperity and development of the north during the war.

and gradual devastation and exhaustion of the south; rise of northern opposition to the war, Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus and resort to arbitrary arrests, and unpopularity of Lincoln (1862-1864).—Review from class notes and readings; be able to discuss by periods, subjects (or topics), or sections of country.

PERIOD X

Political and Financial "Reconstruction"

(1866-1879)

LESSON 110

Failure of President Johnson's attempted "restoration" of the southern states (May, 1865 to April, 1866).—Easy northern industrial adjustment to return of soldiers and peace conditions; southern demoralization by overthrow of slavery and uncertainty until terms of restoration settled; Johnson's retention of Lincoln's cabinet, beginning of effort of secretary of treasury to readjust currency and tariff to peace conditions and demand for withdrawal of French from Mexico (Apr.); Spanish abandonment of attempted conquests in Santo Domingo and Peru (1865); Johnson's proposal for restoration of remaining southern states on general plan of Lincoln, but with larger "excluded" class (May 29); completion of restoration of "loyal" governments in practically all remaining southern states by time of meeting of congress in 1865 (Dec.); passage of "black laws" by newly-"restored" state governments, fear of congress that south intended revival of slavery, and postponement of recognition of restored states until after investigation (Dec.); completion of ratification of XIII amendment (Dec.); congressional passage of new Freedman's bureau bill for protection of ex-slaves, Johnson's veto and criticism of leaders of congress, and beginning of breach between congress and president (Feb., 1866); congressional substitution of Civil Rights bill, veto by Johnson, passage over veto, and completion of breach between president and congress (Mar.-Apr.); completion of first Atlantic cable, beginning of building of Union Pacific railroad, rise of the Texan cattle-range (1865-1866).

- Adams & Trent, 443-450, 435, 454
 Ashley, 428-429, 433-437, 439, 451, 453-454
 Channing, 501-508
 Fite, 393-394, 411-413, 422, 424, 396-398, 406-407
 Forman, 462, note on 486, 478-482
 Hart, 486-488, 497, 513
 James & Sanford, 415-416, 418-423, 439, 442-443
 McLaughlin, 431-432, 434-438, 440, 442, note on 426
 Muzzey, 476, 479-483, 507-508, 512
 West, 618-625, 638
 Bassett, 599-606, 619, 643, 660-661
 Elson, 786-787, 790-796, 779
 Fish, 402-403, 407-410, 416, 423
 2d Paxson, 22-25, 28, 32-34, 39-42, 48
 Haworth, 38-39, 12-25
 Caldwell & Persinger, 469-473

LESSON III

Failure of "moderate" congressional plan of restoration through acceptance of XIV amendment, and passage of military and negro-equality "reconstruction" act (June, 1866-Mar., 1867).—Congressional submission of XIV amendment offering restoration of southern states with representation based on white population (June, 1866); ratification by Tennessee, and recognition of restored government of Tennessee (June); congressional and presidential "parties," conventions and campaign (July-Nov.); victory of congressional party in elections of 1866, but XIV amendment rejected by all of the remaining "restored" states; supreme court decision (*ex parte Milligan*) denying right of suspension of habeas corpus in north during civil war (Dec.); congressional forcing of negro suffrage on new state of Nebraska, and establishment of negro suffrage in territories and District of Columbia (Dec., 1866-Feb., 1867); congressional working out and passage of act for "reconstruction" of southern states under military supervision and with negro suffrage (Feb.-Mar.); addition of tenure of office act, act for removal of control of army from president, and act for abolition of peonage (Mar.); organization of national general labor union, and beginning of agitation for eight hour day for government employees (1866); beginning of Standard Oil Company (1867); organization of the "Patrons of Husbandry" or the "Grange" among the western farmers (1866-1867); first attempt to investigate "Credit Mobilier" charges (1867).

Adams & Trent, 450-452, 454-455, 469	West, 616, 625-626, 635, 648
Ashley, 438, 440, 444, 462-463	Bassett, 607-612, 640-641, 650, 741
Channing, 508-510	Elson, 796-798, 812
Fite, 413-414, 395, 406, 399-400	Fish, 411-414, 421, 456
Forman, 482-485, 495-496	McLaughlin, 438-441, first note on 487
Hart, 488-490	2d Paxson, 33-34, 43-44, 48, 67
James & Sanford, 423-427, 455	Haworth, 25-32, 97, 60, 95-96
Muzzey, 483-484, 490	

LESSON 112

The reconstruction of the southern states and the impeachment of President Johnson (Mar., 1867-May, 1868).— Southern refusal to begin work of reconstruction, and congressional remedying through second reconstruction act (Mar., 1867); southern appeal to supreme court against reconstruction policy, and refusal of supreme court to pass on case (Mar.-Apr.); negotiation of treaties for purchase of Russian America and Danish West Indies, ratification of Russian treaty and failure of Danish, and immigration-treaties with Germany and China (Mar.-June); withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, restoration of republic, and execution of Maximilian (June); conflict between "restored" civil and "reconstruction" military governments, third reconstruction act making military supreme, and active beginning of "reconstruction" of southern states (July-Oct.); appearance of "carpet-baggers" in south, their organization of "Union Leagues," and southern organization of Ku Klux Klan (fall of 1867); panic of 1867, upward revision of protective tariff, and congressional stoppage of retirement of greenbacks; carpetbag, negro and "Unionist" or "scalawag" domination in practically all reconstruction conventions, and formation of constitutions modeled after those of northern states (1867-1868); failure of house attempt to prevent appropriation for the carrying out of the Russian treaty (Feb.-Mar., 1868); Johnson's disregarding of the tenure of office act, breach with Grant, impeachment by house, and acquittal by the senate (May); attempts to negotiate peace with western Indians, and organization of Wyoming territory (1867-1868).

- Adams & Trent, 444-445, 452-456,
466, note on 502
Ashley, 438-441, 454-455, 520-521
Channing, 510-514
Fite, 414-415, 417-418, 422
Forman, 483-486, 491-492, 496-500
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Muzzey, 485-486, 490-491, 497, 499
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Bassett, 619-624, 641, 643-644, 661-
662, 678, 685, parts of 610-617,
627-629
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428, 421
2d Paxson, 25-30, 35-36, 43-44, 45-
46, 52, 149, 37
Haworth, 38-40, 33-35
Caldwell & Persinger, 476-477

LESSON 113

Carpetbaggers, Ku Klux Klan and the XV Amendment (May, 1868-Feb., 1869).—Republican convention, nomination of Grant, and endorsement of reconstruction (May); ratification of "reconstruction" constitutions by seven states, and re-admission of their senators and representatives to congress (June); struggle between "greenback" and "specie payment" elements in Democratic convention, and nomination of Seymour on "reform" and anti-reconstruction platform (July); first labor-party convention, nomination and platform (1868); death of Thaddeus Stevens, and passing of radical Republican leadership to Butler (Aug., 1868); beginning of demoralization of about half of "reconstructed" states by carpetbag and negro governments (summer of 1868); Ku Klux activity in attempt to suppress negro vote in reconstructed states in elections of 1868; temporary renewal of western Indian warfare (Nov.); 8-hour day act for federal employees (1869); congressional passage and submission of XV amendment, forbidding state denial of right to vote on account of race, condition or previous condition of servitude (Mar., 1869); retirement of older and more conservative element from Ku Klux (spring of 1869); supreme court decision, supporting congressional policy of reconstruction (Texas vs. White, 1869).

- Adams & Trent, 451-454, 456
Ashley, 439, 434, 441-442, 454
Channing, 510, 514-516
Fite, 415-417
Forman, 484, 487-488, 499-500

- Hart, 490-491, 495
James & Sanford, 427, 429-432
McLaughlin, 441-448
Muzzey, 486-489

West, 627-629

Bassett, 619-622, 624-630, 641-642,

633, 686, 741

Elson, 798-800, 812-816

— Fish, 418-422, 427-428

2d Paxson, 30-31, 45-47, 51-52, 121,
36-37

Haworth, 35-38, 41-47, 49-53

Caldwell & Persinger, 478-482

LESSON 114

[The larger share of this lesson can more easily be followed through by the use of MacDonald's "Documentary Source Book" than by the use of the average high-school textbook.]

Beginning of southern white recovery of control of reconstructed states; the first enforcement act (Mar. 1869 to May, 1870).—Inauguration of President Grant, his cabinet of "personal friends," and his beginning of doubtful civil-service appointments (Mar., 1869); congressional pledge of "resumption of specie payment" and "redemption of all government obligations in gold" (March); senate rejection of Johnson-Clarendon treaty for arbitration of Alabama claims (April); modification of reconstruction requirements for Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas (April); development of the "Bessemer" and "open hearth" processes in steel-making, and beginning of the American steel industry (1864-1869); beginning of attempt to organize entire working class into "Knights of Labor" (1869); beginning of consolidation of eastern railroads into "through-systems" and completion of the Union Pacific (1869); beginning of corporation "high finance," Gould's "corner on gold," the "Black Friday" of Sept. 24, 1869, and the beginning of charges of "corruption" against Grant; outbreak of Cuban "Ten Years War," and American filibustering in aid of Cubans (1868-1869); beginning of Grant's attempt to bring about annexation of San Domingo (1868-1870); withdrawal of recognition from reconstructed government of Georgia (Dec., 1869); continuation of carpetbag demoralization of reconstructed states, increased Ku Klux activity in elections of 1869, and restoration of southern white supremacy in Tennessee, Virginia, and Mississippi (1869-1870); re-admission of members of congress from Virginia, Mississippi and Texas (Jan.-Mar., 1870); pas-

sage of first "force act," for use of federal troops to protect negro voters and enforce XV amendment (May); supreme court denial of constitutionality of "legal tender" act of 1862 (Feb., 1870); first reduction in protective tariff (1870).

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| Adams & Trent, 452, 459-460, 475 | Muzzey, 491, footnotes on 492, 500, |
| Ashley, 439, 441, 443-444, 447-451, | 512-514, 539 |
| 455, 499 | West, 628-629, 635, 644, 648, 707 |
| Channing, 516-517, 519-520 | Bassett, 625, 629, 644-647, 630-634, |
| Fite, 400, 416, 418, 424, 428, 394- | 663-664, 670-672, 681, 741, 782- |
| 395, 397, 404, 405 | 783, 713 |
| Forman, 488, 491, 498, 500, 512, | Elson, 816-819, 803, 830, 846 |
| 519, 548 | Fish, 420-422, 424-425, 428-429, 441- |
| Hart, 494, 490-491, 495, 498, 506, | 443, 456-459 |
| 507-509, 515 | 2d Paxson, 16, 22-26, 46-47, 52, 59- |
| James & Sanford, 432-433, 442, 444, | 61, 258 |
| 451, 453 | Haworth, 95, 130, 175, 41-42, 48, |
| McLaughlin, note on 444, 448, 479, | 54-61, 63, 125 |
| 491 | |

LESSON 115

Beginning of northern reaction against radical reconstruction: the Liberal Republican movement and the Amnesty act of 1872.—Beginning of extermination of buffalo herds in western plains region, and beginning of Northern Pacific transcontinental railroad (1870); second re-admission of Georgia members of congress (July, 1870); Republican losses in northern state elections, Liberal Republican victory in Missouri, and southern white recovery of supremacy in North Carolina, Alabama, and legislature of Georgia (1870-1871); beginning of "Granger" anti-railroad laws (1871); British-American agreement to arbitrate Alabama claims and fisheries dispute (Treaty of Washington, 1871); second "force act," for federal supervision of elections in southern states (Feb., 1871); third force act, for use of federal troops to protect negro voters in the south, and appointment of "Ku Klux investigation" committee (Apr., 1871); exposure and overthrow of "Tweed Ring" of New York City (1870-1871); civil service reform "rider" to appropriation bill of 1871, and Grant's appointment of civil service commission (1871); supreme court reversal of decision on "legal tender" act of 1862 (May; meet-

ing of Alabama claims commission at Geneva (Dec.); Liberal Republican call for national "reform" convention (Jan., 1872); practical ending of war-time internal-revenue taxes and reduction of tariff duties (1872); Grant's announcement of first civil service reform or "merit" rules (Apr.); reports of Ku Klux investigating committee; congressional "pardon" of large share of ex-confederate leaders by Amnesty act of 1872 (May); Liberal Republican nomination of Greeley on "reform" platform, Republican renomination of Grant, Democratic fusion with Liberal Republicans (May-June); campaign charges of Republican "corruption"; re-election of Grant (Nov.).

Adams & Trent, 452, 459, and note,
460-466, 475

Ashley, note on 420, 441-444, 462-
463, 467-468

Channing, 523-524, 517-519, 534, 538
Fite, 408-410, 401, 418, 423, 424,
429, 504-505

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on 490, 492, 496, 500-501

Hart, 490, 494-496, 499, 511-512,
537-541

James & Sanford, 432-434, 438, 444,
445, 456

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Muzzey, 492-494, 498-499

West, 630, 635, 640, 648

Bassett, 625, 629-635, 646, 648-649,
663-664, 672-674, 681, 683, 708,
713, 734-735, 736-737

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Fish, 425-426, 429-430, 445, 447, 421
2d Paxson. 46-47, 50, 52, 54-57, 75,
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Haworth, 62-67, 54-55, 48-49

LESSON 116

The panic of 1873; "resumptionists" against "greenbackers" (1873-1875).—Congressional abandonment of civil service reform policy (1873); Spanish capture and execution of portion of crew of Cuban filibusterer "Virginius," and American demand for satisfaction (1873); supreme court decision that fourteenth amendment was intended for protection of free negroes, not protection of corporations (Slaughter house case, 1873); congressional "demonetization of silver" and "salary grab" of Dec., 1872 to March, 1873; investigation and exposure of Credit Mobilier and other frauds (1873); panic of 1873 and beginning of new period of industrial depression, and rise of the "Farmers' Alliance" (Sept.-Nov.); raising of the tariff (1873), congressional passage and presidential veto of bill for new issue of greenbacks (1874), and rapid growth of

Grangers and "Granger laws" in northwest (1873-1874); Modoc Indian uprising of 1873, discovery of gold in Black Hills, and white encroachment on Indian country (1874); Democratic "tidal wave" in congressional elections of 1874; "hang-over" Republican increase of tariff, passage of new civil rights bill, and committing of the country to resumption of specie payment (1874-1875); restoration of southern white supremacy in Texas, Arkansas, and Alabama (1874-1875).

Adams & Trent, 463-469, 475
 Ashley, 444-445, 453-454, 457, 499,
 462-463
 Channing, 521-523, 538
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 Forman, 492-496, 498, 501
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 James & Sanford, 444-446, 456, 458
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 514, 517, 525, 540-541

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 665-669, 679, 687, 708, 713, 783-
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 455-456
 2d Paxson, 61-68, 25, 196-197
 Haworth, 49, 53, 175, 67-70, 95-97
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LESSON 117

The disputed election of 1876 and the end of reconstruction (1876-1877).—Hawaiian reciprocity treaty of 1876 and its effects on Hawaii; first offer of United States to mediate in British-Venezuelan boundary dispute (1876); the Sioux war and commission of 1876, admission of Colorado; the Centennial Exposition of 1876; beginning of the use of the telephone (1876); exposures of "whiskey ring" and Indian office frauds (1875-1876); Democratic nomination of "reformer" Tilden on "greenback" platform, Republican contest between Blaine and Conkling and nomination of Hayes on "reconstruction" platform and "Greenback" nomination of Cooper, and appearance of "Prohibition" party in campaign of 1876; disputed election returns in Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Oregon, creation of an electoral commission, and its decision in favor of Republicans (1877); inauguration of President Hayes, his appointment of an ex-Confederate to cabinet, and his uncertain attitude as to civil service reform (1877); President Hayes's recognition of southern white Democratic state governments in

Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and abandonment of reconstruction policy by withdrawal of troops (1877); the desert land act of 1877; "Alabama" claims and fisheries awards largely in favor of the United States (1877); hard times of 1873-1877, and the great strike of 1877; supreme court decision in favor of "granger laws" of the states (1877); invention or beginning of practical use of telephone, incandescent electric light, bicycle and typewriter during late seventies.

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| Adams & Trent, 461, 464-474, 508 | McLaughlin, 449, 453-461, 489-491, 509 |
| Ashley, 454, 489-490, 492, 545-549, 445-447, note on 420 | Muzzey, 495-501, 514-517, 565 |
| Channing, 524-527, 529-530, 518-519, 570 | West, 630-634, 640, 708-709 |
| Fite, 402, 404, 419-422, 423, 426-427, 429-430, 433-434, 439, 440-441, 457-458 | Bassett, 651-658, 667, 674, 687-689, 693-698, 708, 735, 771-772, 777, 633, 765 |
| Forman, 501-503, 505-506, 509-519, 532-533, 492-496, first note on 448 | Elson, 827-829, 834-841, 843-846, 848, 884, second footnote on 876 |
| Hart, 499-501, 506-507, 514, 516, 519-521 | Fish, 425-426, 443-444, 447-451, 456-457, 484 |
| James & Sanford, 439, 446-449, 454, 456-457, 474 | 2d Paxson, 62, 69-74, 80-88, 94, 230 |
| | Haworth, 70-88, 62, 96-100, 126-127 |
| | Caldwell & Persinger, 482-483 |

LESSON 118

Renewal of silver coinage and resumption of specie payment (1878-1879).—Increased silver production of 1874-1878, and rise of western mining interests; continuation of demand for "cheaper money" (1876-1878), combination of "cheaper money" and western mining interests in demand for renewal of silver coinage (1877-1878), and passage (over veto) of Bland Allison Act of 1878 for partial renewal of coinage (or issue of "silver certificates"); French beginning of Panama canal, and beginning of American desire for an "American" canal (1878); beginning of British, German and American rivalry over and treaties with Samoa (1878-1879); sending of expedition in search of North Pole by New York Herald (DeLong, 1879); establishment of United States life-saving service (1878-1879); publication of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" and beginning of "single tax" agitation (1879); congressional passage

and presidential veto of Chinese exclusion bill (1879); treasury "resumption of specie payment" (redemption in gold of all greenbacks offered) through "gold reserve" accumulated since 1875; disappearance of the "money question" (until after the panic of 1893); Samoan controversy and agreement of 1879.

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| Adams & Trent, 475-476, note on 484 | Muzzey, note on 516, 517-520, foot-notes on 539, 600 |
| Ashley, 455-458, 489, 515 | West, 639, 684, 723 |
| Channing, 530, 540 | Bassett, 669, 697-701, 765, 815-816 |
| Fite, 404-405, 426-429 | Elson, 844, 846, 869, 877, 907 |
| Forman, 497-498, 506, 529, 561 | Fish, 451-452, 453-455, 462, 486 |
| Hart, 516-517, 521-522, 524-525 | 2d Paxson, 88-90, 106, 187-191 |
| James & Sanford, 457-459, 514, 445 | Haworth, 88-94, 113, 101 |
| McLaughlin, 462-463, note on 495, 499 | |

LESSON 119

Review of American history from 1865 to 1879.—Failure of President Johnson's attempt to restore "loyal" state governments (1865-1866); Southern rejection of congressional offer of "restoration" on acceptance of XIV amendment (1866); congressional "reconstruction" of southern states on "negro-equality" basis (1867-1868); carpetbaggers, Ku Klux Klan, and failure of congressional attempt to stop "white restoration" by XV amendment and "force acts" (1869-1872); "Liberal Republican" reaction against reconstruction, the amnesty act of 1872, and further restoration of "white supremacy" in South (1872); the panic of 1873, struggle between "greenbackers" and "resumptionists" and Democratic recovery of control in congress (1873-1875); the disputed election of 1876, the electoral commission, the withdrawal of federal troops from the south, and the completion of white restoration (1876-1877); partial renewal of silver coinage in 1878, resumption of specie payment in 1879, and disappearance of "money question" (until 1893). **Topical reviews.**—Expulsion of French from Mexico, purchase of Alaska, failure of attempted annexation of Danish West Indies and Santo Domingo, trouble with Spanish over filibustering to Cuba, settlement of "Alabama" and fisheries disputes, treaties with Hawaii and Samoa (1867-1879); rise and decline of farmers' or "granger" movement, rise of the

Knights of Labor and "strikes," of railroad corporations and "high finance," of opposition to Chinese immigration, and appearance of "single tax" movement; development of Pacific railroads, of new mining and agricultural west, and removal or suppression of western Indians; growth of party "machine" and "corruption" and first attempts at civil service reform.—
Review from class notes and readings.

PERIOD XI

Civil Service, Tariff, and "Anti-Monopoly" (1880-1897)

LESSON 120

Civil service reform (1880-1883).—Contest between Blaine and Grant in Republican convention of 1880, nomination of "dark horse" Garfield and "spoilsman" Arthur, and non-committal platform; Democratic nomination of Hancock on "anti-Republican" platform; unimportant part played by Greenback and Prohibition parties in campaign of 1880; victory of Republican Garfield by small popular and large electoral majority, and Republican recovery of control of house of representatives; Garfield's favoring of Blaine faction in cabinet and civil service appointments, and break with Conkling or "stalwart" faction (1881); beginning of Blaine's attempt at "Pan-Americanism" (1881); exposure of "star route" postal frauds, assassination of Garfield by disappointed office seeker, popular impulse towards civil service reform, and Arthur's unexpected turning away from "spoils system" (1881); organization of American Federation of Labor in 1881 and its rivalry with older Knights of Labor; reorganization of Rockefeller oil interests as Standard Oil "trust" (1882); exclusion of Chinese "coolie" labor by act of 1882; act for abolition of polygamy in Utah (Edmunds act, 1882); treasury surplus, Democratic gains in congressional elections of 1882, Republican attempt to reduce the tariff, opposition of "protected interests," and slight reduction in tariff of 1883; Pendleton civil service reform bill of 1883 and beginning of state civil service reform; supreme court decision against "force acts" in "civil rights" case decision of 1883; beginning of use of electric trolley cars in early eighties.

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| Adams & Trent, 474, 476-484, 460, 497 | James & Sanford, 453, 456, 460-464, 467-468, 472-473 |
| Ashley, note on 450, 464-465, 461, 468, 474, 476, 488, note on 528, 536 | McLaughlin, 464-471, 492, 498 |
| Channing, 531-535, 570 | Muzzey, 521-527, 531 |
| Fite, 402, 430-433, 434, 438, 440, 448, 453-455 | West, 661, 671-674, 708 |
| Forman, 507-509, note on 511, 520, 535 | Bassett, 637-638, 701-709, 714-715, 736-738, 743, 774-775 |
| Hart, 514, 512, 516, 522-525, 553-554, 555 | Elson, 849-856, 864 |
| | Fish, 459-463, 468, 510-512 |
| | 2d Paxson, 92-105, 108-110, 113-119, 121-124, 162-166 |
| | Haworth, 101-114, 125 |

LESSON 121

"Anti-Monopoly," Cleveland's attempt at tariff reform, and the interstate commerce act of 1887 (1884-1887).—First attempt of congress to pass act for regulation of railroads (1884); growing hostility to large corporations evidenced by appearance of Anti-Monopoly party in campaign of 1884; Republican nomination of Blaine on platform including plank favoring regulation of corporations; Democratic nomination of "reformer" Cleveland on "reduced tariff" platform; Greenback, Prohibition, Union Labor and Anti-Monopoly lesser parties in the campaign; campaign of "personalities," "Mugwump" revolt against Blaine and Republican "machine," and victory of Democratic Cleveland; failure of second attempt to pass act for regulation of corporations (1885); Cleveland's antagonizing of both "spoilsmen" and "reformers" by his civil service policy (1885); failure of Cleveland's attempt to force tariff reduction on congress (1885-1886), and arousing of hostility by use of veto on pension and other bills; anti-contract-labor immigration bill, repeal of tenure of office act, and passage of presidential succession act (1886); St. Louis and Chicago railroad strikes of 1886, the anarchist riot at Chicago, and the reaction against the Knights of Labor; supreme court reversal of decision on "granger laws" (Wabash rate decision, 1886), Henry George's "labor" candidacy for mayoralty of New York City (1886); beginning of labor's "boycott" and employers' "blacklisting," and of state attempts at arbitration of labor disputes (1886-1887); final passage of interstate commerce regulating act (1887); subjugation of Apache Indians (1886) and adoption of new Indian policy by "severalty" act of 1887.

- Adams & Trent, note on 455, 485-492, 502
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 2d Paxson, 126-137, 105, 142, 158-159, 183
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LESSON 122

Republican recovery of power and "legislation for all interests." (1888-1891).—Cleveland's "tariff" message of 1887, Democratic house passage of low-tariff bill, Republican senate passage of high-tariff bill, and appeal of both parties to country in campaign of 1888; Democratic renomination of Cleveland on low-tariff platform; Republican nomination of Harrison on "protection and prosperity" platform; disappearance of Greenback and Anti-Monopoly parties, Republican "campaign fund corruption," majority of popular vote for Cleveland and majority of electoral vote for Harrison; beginning of state "Australian ballot" reform and regulation of party procedure (1888-1889); congressional deadlock over tariff, and Cleveland's extension of "merit system" in civil service (1888-1889); Harrison's choice of Blaine as Secretary of State, and Blaine's treaty for "joint occupation" of Samoa, and renewal of his "Pan-American" policy (1889); Harrison's reorganization of civil service commission with Roosevelt at head, use of postmaster-ships party "spoils," and tardy extension of merit system (1889-1891); the new "Young Republicans" in congress, "Czar" Reed's "quorum" ruling, and the rise of the power of the speaker in the house of representatives (1889); admission of new Western States and opening of new Western lands to settlement (1889-1890); beginning of southern legalizing of negro disfranchisement (Mississippi, 1890) and failure of Republican attempt to pass new "force act" (1890); revival of silver-coinage agitation, and forcing of passage of Sherman silver-purchase act at price

of silver support of McKinley tariff act of 1890; the Sherman anti-trust law of 1890; "dependent pension" and other liberal appropriation bills ("million dollar congress"), "original package," "anti-lottery," acts of 1890; Democratic "landslide" in elections of 1890 and checking of Republican legislation; the new land-act of 1891.

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LESSON 123

Panic of 1893, Populism, and the repeal of the Sherman silver act (1892-1893).—Transformation of Farmers' Alliance into Peoples or Populist party (1890-1892); resignation of Blaine, nomination of Harrison, and "appeal to the party record" by the Republican party; victory of Cleveland and "tariff-reform" over Hill and conservatives in Democratic convention; Populist nomination of "Anti-Monop" Weaver on a "government ownership" platform; continuation of Prohibition party and first appearance of Socialist Labor party in campaign of 1892; the Homestead strike of 1892, its embarrassment to Republicans, and its ending through political "influence"; victory of Cleveland by eastern "stay-at-home" vote and western fusion of Populists with Democrats; final arbitration of Behring sea dispute of 1889-1893; Hawaiian revolution of 1893 and application for annexation (Jan.-Feb., 1893); beginning of panic of 1893 (Feb.-Mar.); inauguration of Cleveland, and his withdrawal of Hawaiian treaty for "investigation" (Mar.); the "Columbian Exposition" of 1893 at Chicago; enlargement of panic of 1893, development of industrial crisis, and repeal of Sherman Silver Purchase Act by special session of congress

(Aug.-Nov.); diplomatic controversies with Chile and Italy (1891-1893); completion of Northern Pacific railroad (1893); disappearance of "frontier" from American history by 1893.

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LESSON 124

The free-silver campaign of 1896, victory of the "gold standard", and the Dingley tariff of 1897.—Cleveland's first bond issue to preserve the gold reserve (Jan., 1894); House passage of Wilson bill for reduced tariff (Feb.); failure of march of "Coxey's army" of unemployed on Washington (Mar.-Apr.); failure of Cleveland's attempt to restore native Hawaiian government (May); the Pullman strike, railway union "sympathetic strike," and federal breaking of strike by "injunction" and use of troops (May-July); Senate "upward revision" of house tariff bill, and Cleveland's permitting it to become a bill without his signature (July); the new bond-sales and bond-sale "scandal" of 1895; Cleveland's forcing of arbitration of Venezuelan boundary dispute (1895-1896); the Cuban revolution of 1895 and the rise of the "Cuban question" in the United States (1895-1896); Republican "tariff and prosperity" platform and nomination of McKinley, Democratic nomination of Bryan on "free-silver" platform, and "seceders" from all parties in campaign of 1896; victory of Republicans, enactment of Dingley high protective tariff, and disappearance of money question because of new Alaskan and African gold discoveries of 1896-1897.

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LESSON 125

Review of American history from 1844 to 1897.—Struggle over slavery in the territories, 1844-1860; secession, civil war and the overthrow of slavery, 1861-1865; reconstruction of the south, financial readjustment after the war, and rise of industrial questions, 1865-1879; growth of "party machine," struggle over "spoils," assassination of Garfield, and "civil service reform," 1880-1883; failure of Cleveland's struggle for "tariff reform," and success of struggle for "railroad regulation," 1884-1887; Republican recovering of power, raising of tariff, enlargement of silver coinage, "anti-trust act," and "billion-dollar congress," 1888-1891; rise of populism, second election of Cleveland, panic of 1893, and the repeal of the Sherman Silver-purchase act, and the bond sales, 1892-1894; Coxey's army, the Pullman strike, and beginning of "government through injunction," 1894; Democratic "Wilson tariff" of 1894, the Venezuelan dispute and arbitration, and the rise of the "Cuban question," 1894-1895; "free-silver" campaign of 1896, Republican recovery of power and upward revision of tariff, and dying down of silver question because of Klondike and other gold discoveries, 1896-1897. **Topical Reviews.**—Beginning of "Pan-Americanism" and of demand for an "American" canal, fur-seal dispute and arbitration, beginning of American interest in Samoa, and failure of Hawaiian annexation, 1881-1893; decline of Knights of Labor, rise of American Federation of Labor, strikes of 1886 and 1894, beginning of labor-legislation by states, and first appearance of Socialism, 1881-1894; rise of "monopolies" or "trusts," interstate commerce commission act of 1887 and anti-trust act of 1890; growth of trans-Missouri west, reform of public land system, the farmers' alliance, and populism.—Review from outlines, class-notes and readings.

PERIOD XII

The Rise and Regulation of "Big Business" (1898-1916)

LESSON 126

Intervention in Cuba and the outbreak of the Spanish-American War (Sept., 1897 to May, 1898).—New Spanish ministry, pledge of Cuban "autonomy," and change of commanders in Cuba (Sept.-Nov.); anti-autonomy riots in Cuba, and the sending of the Maine to protect American lives and property in Cuba (Dec.-Jan.); exposure of DeLome criticisms of President McKinley, and the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor (Feb.); President McKinley's "ultimatum," his dissatisfaction with the Spanish answer, and his submission of Cuban question to congress (Mar.-Apr.); failure of papal and international attempts at mediation (Apr.); congressional declaration of Cuban independence, authorization of armed intervention to accomplish it, and statement that war not begun for sake of acquiring Cuba (Apr.); Spanish declaration of war, and sending of fleet westward to unknown destination (Apr.); American mobilization of army and navy, and ordering of Dewey to proceed from China against Spanish fleet in the Philippines (Apr.); American "scouting" for Spanish fleet on the Atlantic, Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, and the raising of the "Philippine question" in the United States (Apr.-May 18)

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LESSON 127

The Spanish-American war and the Annexation of Hawaii (May-Aug., 1898).—Appearance of Spanish fleet in the West Indies, and its blockading in Santiago harbor by the American fleet (May 18-June 1); revival of Hawaiian annexation movement in congress under influence of war (June); arrival of foreign fleets in Manila harbor, and beginning of misunderstandings between Admirals Diedrichs and Dewey (June); Spanish starting of new fleet for the Philippines, and American preparation for sending of fleet against coast of Spain (June-July); arrival of land forces in Cuba and in the Philippines, and beginning of land-campaigns against Santiago and Manila (June-July); attempted escape and destruction of Spanish fleet at Santiago, surrender of city of Santiago, beginning of campaign against Porto Rico, and preparation for campaign against Havana (July); completion of Hawaiian annexation and occupation of Guam (July); French offer of mediation, arrangement of an armistice, and American capture of city of Manila (July-Aug.).

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LESSON 128

The treaty of peace, the struggle over ratification, and the outbreak of the Filipino insurrection (Sept., 1898-Feb., 1899).—American prosperity of 1897-1898 and beginning of combinations of corporations into "big business" or "trusts;" beginning of state adoption of initiative and referendum or "direct legislation" (S. D. and Utah, 1897-1898); "embalmed beef" and Sampson-Schley controversies (1898); President McKinley's gradual development of "retention of Philippines" policy (Sept.); refusal of peace negotiators to notice Filipino demand for inde-

pence (Oct.); struggles during peace negotiations over Cuban debt and cession of Philippines (Oct.-Dec.); President McKinley's submission of treaty to senate, announcement to country of policy of "benevolent assimilation" of Philippines, and appointment of first Philippine commission (Jan.); senate argument for and against "imperialism" (Jan.); Democratic and "anti-imperialist" forcing of senate passage of resolution against permanent retention of Philippines; Bryan's advocacy of ratification of treaty now and decision later as to "retention;" outbreak of Filipino insurrection against Americans (Feb.); ratification of treaty (Feb. 8).

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LESSON 129

American "reconstruction" of Cuba and new possessions and entrance into "world politics" (1899-1900).—American "trade invasion" of Europe, and further development of "big business" combinations (1898-1899); American sanitary and governmental reconstruction of Cuba and of new possessions (spring of 1899); American participation in first Hague international peace conference (May); acquisition of Sulu and portion of Samoan islands (Aug.-Dec.); failure of first American attempt to obtain "open door" policy in China and failure of first treaty with British for an "American" Panama canal (Sept.-Feb.); beginning of state provisions for practically direct or popular election of senators (Nev. and Ore., 1899-1900); congressional adoption of gold standard (1900); congressional provision for non-representative "territorial government" for Alaska (1900); provision for regular territorial form of government for Hawaii (1900); provision for territorial govern-

ment for Porto Rico in which appointed council the "keystone" (1900); presidential appointment of second or "civil" commission for the Philippines (1900); continuation of struggle between Americans and Filipino insurgents (1899-1900).

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LESSON 130

"Imperialism" and the campaign of 1900 (May, 1900-Aug., 1901).—Republican defense of "imperialism" and nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt for campaign of 1900; Democratic nomination of Bryan on anti-imperialistic platform; appearance of new Socialist party, and continuation of older Socialist-Labor, Prohibition, and Populist parties; overwhelming re-election of President McKinley; American participation in suppression of Boxer rebellion in China, and beginning of second attempt to secure "open door" (1900); Galveston beginning of "commission" form of city government (1900); congressional decision in favor of Nicaraguan canal route (1900); culmination of "big business" combinations in Standard Oil, sugar, and steel "trusts" of 1900-1901; capture of Aguinaldo and beginning of breakdown of Filipino insurrection (Mar., 1901); supreme court upholding of "imperialism" in "insular cases" decisions of 1901; Cuban formation of constitution and reluctant acceptance of Platt amendment (1900-1901); Buffalo "prosperity" exposition of 1901, visit and speech of McKinley, and his assassination (Sept., 1901); beginning of practical use of wireless telegraphy by 1901.

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LESSON 131

President Roosevelt and the beginning of the reaction against "big business" (Sept., 1901-Feb., 1904).—President Roosevelt's announcement of intention of "continuing the policies of McKinley" (Sept., 1901); making of treaty with Great Britain for an "American" canal, and obtaining of promises of "open door" policy in China (1901-1902); second Pan-American congress (Mexico, 1901-1902); failure of attempted annexation of Danish West Indies (Jan., 1902); establishment of Cuban republic and provision for Philippine territorial government (Mar.-May, 1902); act for government "reclamation" of arid lands in west (June); rise of criticisms and exposure of "big business" methods during 1901-1902; President Roosevelt's beginning of denunciation of "bad trusts" and first suits against them (summer of 1902); his intervention for ending of anthracite coal strike in fall of 1902; his "modification of the Monroe doctrine" for the collection of debts due from Venezuela to foreign nations (1902-1903); congressional provision for department of commerce and labor, and new act restricting immigration (Mar., 1903); Elkins amendment to Interstate Commerce Commission act (1903); the panic of 1903; Alaskan agreement of England and United States to submit Alaskan boundary dispute arbitration (1903); Colombian rejection of treaty for cession of canal-zone to the United States (Aug., 1903); Panama revolution, recognition by the United States, and treaty for cession of canal-zone (1903-1904).

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LESSON 132

The re-election of Roosevelt, his "big stick" foreign policy and the packing and insurance "exposures" (1904-1905).— Spread of "initiative and referendum" (or "direct legislation") through western states by 1902; supreme court decision against Northern Securities "merger" (Mar.); Republican re-nomination of Roosevelt and Democratic nomination of "safe" and "sane" Parker on platform ignoring money question; Socialist-Labor, Social-Democratic, Prohibition and Populist nominations and platforms; Parker's charge and Roosevelt's denial of corporation contributions to Republican campaign fund; re-election of Roosevelt and gain in Socialist vote; senate rejection of Roosevelt's plan for international arbitration through executive agreements (1904-1905); Roosevelt's establishment of a "financial protectorate" over Santo Domingo, and senate refusal to ratify it (1905); Roosevelt mediation (under terms of Hague agreement of 1899) for ending of Russian-Japanese war (1905); New York (Hughes) exposure of graft and manipulation in management of "reserve-fund" of great insurance companies (1905).

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LESSON 133

"Progressive" legislation of 1906 and continuation of "big stick" foreign policy (1906 to Feb., 1908).—Continued spread through states of "initiative and referendum" and "direct election of senators," and beginning of "direct primary" and "recall" (1902-1906); beginning of North American "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America, and Secretary Root's tour of South America in 1906; decision on "lock" instead of "sea level" canal and beginning of construction (1906); San Francisco attempt to exclude Japanese from its schools (1906); "pure food" act of 1906 against misbranding and adulteration of foods; "meat inspection" act of 1906 for protection of public against unsanitary packing-house products; Hepburn rate-regulation bill, extending scope and authority of interstate commerce commission (1906); act forbidding corporation contributions to campaign funds (1906); "employers' liability act" for compensation of workmen injured in industry (1906); San Francisco earthquake and fire (1906); American intervention for ending of war in Central America, and for restoration of order and government in Cuba (1906-1907); increased restrictions on European immigration by new act of 1907; the panic of 1907, Roosevelt's authorization of the merging of the Tennessee company with the Steel trust, and congressional passage of Aldrich-Vreeland bill for an "elastic currency" (1908); Roosevelt's "conservation congress" of governors of states (1908); beginning of successful use of air-plane by 1908.

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LESSONS 134 and 135

Conservative reaction under Taft, split in Republican party, and Democratic recovery of power (1909-1912).—Lesson 134—Conservative reaction under Taft, and rise of the “Insurgent” Republicans (1909-1910): Roosevelt’s forcing of Taft’s nomination by Republicans, Democratic return to nomination of Bryan, failure of Heart’s “Independence League,” and election of Taft by moderate majority in campaign of 1908; the Payne-Aldrich “upward revision” of the tariff, and rise of Republican “insurgents” (1909); submission of sixteenth amendment (for an income tax) to the States (1909); Ballinger-Pinchot controversy over public-land policy of Taft administration (1909-1910); insurgent overthrow of speaker’s power in house, but passage of Taft’s “commerce court” act against “insurgent” opposition (1910); act for establishment of postal savings bank (1910). Lesson 135—Split in Republican party and Democratic victory in campaign of 1912: Taft’s successful prosecution of numerous trusts during his administration (1909-1911); Taft’s “efficiency and economy” commission of 1911; supreme court reading of word “unreasonable” into anti-trust act in Standard Oil decision of May, 1911; insurgent Republican fight against Taft’s Canadian reciprocity agreement, approval of reciprocity by congress, and rejection by Canada (1911); joint fur-seal-protective agreement of 1911; rise of new state prohibition and woman’s suffrage movements during 1910-1911; rise of Mexican revolution, loss of American life and property, and Taft’s policy of non-interference (1910-1911); Democratic and insurgent Republican passage and presidential veto of “pop-gun” tariff-reform bills (1911-1913); congressional enactment of parcel post law, submission of amendment for popular election of Senators and giving of elective legislature to Alaska territory (1912); congressional passage of bill granting “free tolls” to American coastwise traffic through Panama canal (1912); change of “insurgent” into “Progressive” Republicans, abandonment of La Follette candidacy, and bringing out of Roosevelt as candidate (1911-1912); Taft’s “steam rolling” of Roosevelt candidacy for “regular” Repub-

lican nomination, and Roosevelt organization of "Progressive" party (1912); Bryan's swinging of Democratic nomination from Clark to Wilson (1912); "minority" election of Wilson as result of Republican split (1912).

- Adams & Trent, Lessons 9-10—547-554; Lessons 11-12—549-556
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LESSON 136

The Wilson tariff, banking and anti-trust "reforms" of 1913-1914 (Dec., 1912-July, 1914).—Wilson's "seven sisters" anti-trust legislation in New Jersey between election and inauguration (Dec.-Feb.); rise into prominence of congressional investigation of "money-trust" during winter session, and recommendation of banking and anti-trust reforms (Dec.-Feb.); state development of workingman's compensation and minimum-wage laws by end of 1912; rise of "Industrial Workers of the World" and "Syndicalism" (1912); Democratic substitution of party-"caucus" in place of speaker as party-"machine" in congressional session of 1912-1913; Wilson's choice of Bryan as secretary of state, and Bryan's revival of "spoils system" of appointments (Mar., 1913); Wilson's reversal of Taft policies as to Latin-America, the Philippines and the proposed loan to China (Mar.-Apr., 1913); Wilson's call of special session of congress for tariff revision, house revision downward, senate obstruction, Wilson's charge of "insidious lobby" and forcing of real downward revision (Apr.-Oct., 1913); Wilson's "watchful waiting" policy as

to Mexico, and failure of Lind mission to end Mexican revolution (1913); special session preparation and regular session quick passage of federal reserve banking-reform act (1913); Secretary of State Bryan's "count ten" peace-treaties with several foreign countries (1913-1914); congressional passage and presidential veto of literacy-test immigration bill (Feb.); Wilson's attempt to aid Mexican rebels by removal of embargo against shipment of arms into northern Mexico (Feb.); congressional act for building and operation of first government-owned railway, Alaska (Mar.); Wilson's forcing through congress of "free-tolls" repeal, but failure to force through Colombian indemnification treaty (Mar.-Apr.); Mexican "insult" to American flag, American occupation of Vera Cruz, A. B. C. offer of mediation, and American acceptance of it (Apr.-May); supreme court limitation of state right of railroad-rate regulation (Shreveport case decision, June); abdication of Mexican presidency by Huerta (July); congressional 'boiling down' of Wilson "five brothers" anti-trust legislation interrupted (but not stopped) by outbreak of European war (July-Aug.).

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LESSON 137

Review of American history from 1898 to 1914.—American declaration of Cuban independence, the Spanish-American war, and American acquisition of Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Guam (1898-1899); American prosperity, "big business" consolidation, and "invasion of European markets" (1898-1900); American participation in Hague international conference and entrance into trade and diplomacy of "far east" (1899-1901); American approval of "imperialism" in election of 1900, supreme court approval of 1901, and gradual remodeling of Cuba and new possessions according to American ideas (1900-1902); climax of "big business" movement in 1901, death of McKinley and accession of Roosevelt, and beginning of reaction against

“big business” (1901-1902); Roosevelt’s “big stick” diplomacy in Venezuela, Panama, Santo Domingo and Cuba (1902-1906); pure-food, meat-inspection, rate-regulation, campaign-contribution, and other “progressive” acts of 1906, state adoptions of initiation, referendum, direct election of senators, direct primary, recall, woman’s suffrage and prohibition, and growth of Socialist vote (1902-1912); split of Republican party over Payne-Aldrich tariff and Taft’s commerce court and Canadian reciprocity, democratic victory in campaign of 1912 and lowering of tariff in 1913, and beginning Wilson’s federal-reserve-bank, anti-trust and other reforms of 1913-1914. **Topical Review.**—American neutrality, semi-intervention, intervention, acceptance of A. B. C. mediation and return to neutrality in Mexican revolution (1910-1914).

PERIOD XIII

America and the War against Germany (1914-1916)

LESSON 138

American declaration of neutrality and attempts to remedy war-demoralization (Aug.-Oct., 1914).—American sharing in financial, commercial and industrial demoralization of the world at outbreak of the European war (Aug., 1914); presidential proclamation of American neutrality and request for its observance in thought as well as in action (Aug. 4); treasury's attempt to relieve financial stringency by issuance of emergency currency under Aldrich-Vreeland act of 1912; congressional attempt to meet shipping problem by revision of ship-registry laws and by "war-risk" shipping-insurance; failure of Wilson's endeavor to secure establishment of an "American marine;" lack of any government action for relief of industrial depression, and attempts of banking and other interests to relieve it; congressional attempt to meet falling-off in customs-revenue by passage of first "war-tax" act; completion of Wilson's anti-trust "reforms" by passage of Clayton anti-trust act and federal trade-commission act (Oct.); beginning of Red Cross and other relief-fund campaigns for Belgium and other war-stricken regions.

Fite, 500-501, 517-518
Hart, 624-625, 627, 628

James & Sanford, 545-546

LESSON 139

New American "neutral rights" struggle with European belligerents over questions of "blockade" (Nov., 1914-Apr., 1915).—Rise of "peace" and of "preparedness" organizations and campaigns in country and congress by fall of 1914; British inclusion of copper, cotton and food supplies in list of "contra-

band" subject to seizure, protests of American shippers and government, and refusal of British to yield; German retaliatory submarine blockade of England, American protests against submarine methods, and apparent German decision to observe rules of war in regard to submarine; British "high seas" blockade of neutral ports neighboring on Germany, American protests, and British yielding only to extent of awarding "damages" for seizures; industrial depression and general unemployment during winter of 1914, and rise of state and federal "employment bureaus" to attempt its relief; revival of prosperity by spring of 1915 through allied orders for munitions and food supplies, and beginning of new crop of "war-millionaires;" failure of German-American attempt to obtain congressional "embargo" against shipment of munitions, and outbreak of German-American plots against American industries, neutrality and government; Japanese entrance into war against Germany and seizure of German territory in China (under secret agreement with Allies), American protests, and Japanese denial of imperialistic intentions; establishment of Carranza presidency in Mexico, Villa's rebellion against it, and refusal of Wilson to recognize the Carranza government.

Fite, 497, 501, 516-517, 519
Hart, 627, 628-629

James & Sanford, 546, 545, 553-554

LESSON 140

The "Lusitania" controversy with Germany, and the "armed merchantmen" controversy with Great Britain (May, 1915-May, 1916).—German sinking of English steamer "Lusitania" with American passengers, on ground that it was carrying munitions (May, 1915); American "notes" of protest, German evasion of direct answer but marked lessening in number of submarine sinkings; Secretary of State Bryan's resignation from cabinet as protest against Wilson's second "Lusitania" note; failure of attempts of pope and of Henry Ford to end the European war; congressional passage of "big navy" bill; Japanese demands on China, American protest, and Japanese denial of imperialistic intentions; Japanese-Russian alliance,

American inquiry, and Japanese denial of imperialistic intentions; American recognition of Carranza government in Mexico and intervention in Nicaraguan civil war; British arming of merchantmen against submarines, and refusal to yield to American protests; German "conditional pledge" of "no sinking without warning" if United States would enforce its neutral rights against British; congressional "county-agent," "rural credits" (or "land-bank"), "rural roads," "vocational education" and "seaman's" acts (1916); American treaty with Nicaragua; Villa's raids over American border, and Pershing's "punitive expedition" into Mexico.

Fite, 497, 501-502
Hart, 627, 629

James & Sanford, 546, 549, 552, 554

LESSON 141

The campaign of 1916; American entrance into the war against Germany (June, 1916-Apr., 1917).—Democratic renomination of Wilson and approval of his peace policy; Republican uncertainty as to a candidate and final nomination of Chief Justice Hughes on a "vigorous" platform; Progressive nomination of Roosevelt, and his withdrawal in favor of Hughes; congressional bills for Philippine independence and "national defense" and presidential mobilization of national guard on Mexican border; threatened strike of railway brotherhoods in midst of campaign, Wilson's appeal to congress, and congressional passage of Adamson eight-hour law; new Democratic "war-tax" act with increased "wealth-taxes," shipping-board act and tariff-board act; final American acquisition of Danish West Indies; Democratic emphasis on "kept us out of war," Republican vagueness, and narrow Democratic victory in elections; growth of the Non-Partisan League movement in North Dakota; Wilson's plea for "peace without victory," German offer of "negotiated peace," and allied refusal to entertain peace-proposals (Dec., 1916-Jan., 1917); German notice of "unlimited submarine warfare," and American breaking of relations with Germany (Jan.-Feb.); American publication of "Zimmerman letter" plotting warfare between United States and friendly na-

tions; congressional passage of literacy-test immigration act over Wilson's veto; Wilson's request for act of congress authorizing "armed neutrality," defeat in senate through filibuster by "wilful twelve," and Wilson's declaration of "armed neutrality" (Mar.); Wilson's quick abandonment of "armed neutrality" and call of special session of congress to deal with situation (Mar.); "war" and "peace" meetings and petitions to president and congress, Wilson's announcement to special session that "war exists," and congressional declaration of state of war between Germany and the United States (Mar.-Apr.).

Hart, 647-649

James & Sanford, 549-551, 552-553,
554-557

LESSON 142

The year of preparation (1917).—The Russian "republican" revolution, American enthusiasm over it, and sending of American "mission" to aid it; Wilson's recommendation of "selective draft," "conscription of wealth," and taxes in place of bonds, and his appeal to neutral nations to join war against Germany; organization of national munitions, shipping, food, aircraft and labor boards, committee of public information, and council of defense; state and local organization of councils of defense, home guards, and other war-work bodies; congressional authorization and executive carrying out of first "liberty loan," selective conscription and soldiers' insurance; American seizure of interned German ships, and adoption of formerly-protested blockade and "black-list" measures of the allies; Wilson's attempt to "drive a wedge between the German government and the German people" by a series of "peace-notes," while American navy aided in U-boat hunting and American army being mobilized; Roosevelt's criticism of Wilson's peace-policy and slowness in preparation for war; German-American, Socialist, I. W. W., Non-Partisan League and "pacifist" criticisms of war-policy and war-measures, presidential establishment of censorship, and congressional enactment of new "alien and sedition" (and later "espionage") laws for suppression of dissent; struggle in congress between advocates and opponents of

"wealth-conscription," and partial victory of latter in first great war-revenue measure; congressional extension of federal control over railroads and mines, and passage of "daylight-saving" and "war-time prohibition" bills.

Hart, 567, 649-650

James & Sanford, 557-560

LESSON 143

The year of American participation in the war (1918).—Rise of "bolshevik" control in revolutionary Russia, and conservative loss of sympathy with the revolution; Wilson's declaration of "force without stint or limit," Secretary Baker's announcement of movement of American troops to France, and important American participation in French and British divisions; new "liberty loans," Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross and other "drives" for funds; sweeping of "Spanish influenza" over country, and heavy toll of life; imprisonment of "conscientious objectors" from army, trial and conviction of numerous persons under sedition and espionage acts; congressional submission of "equal suffrage" and prohibition amendments to states; organization of American troops into American units in France and their taking over of the Argonne-Meuse front; German request for terms of armistice, allied formulation of terms, German acceptance, and sudden ending of the war (Oct.-Nov., 1918).

LESSON 144

The making of peace and the "League of Nations" (Nov., 1918- , 1919).—President Wilson's appeal for "party victory" in congressional elections of 1918, and the country's election of a strongly Republican congress; German "republican" revolution, flight of Kaiser to Holland, and rise of struggle between "socialists" and "bolshevists" for control of new government; Wilson's decision to attend peace congress, ignoring of senate in appointment of peace commission, and taking of extensive retinue of assistants; Wilson's pledge of "open diplomacy" in peace conference, conference shutting out of reporters and rigid censorship of all news, and government's tak-

ing over of cable lines; popular discovery of employment of American troops against Bolsheviks in northern Russia, demand for withdrawal or explanation, Wilson's apparent promise of early withdrawal and later explanation that they were necessary to protect communication and prevent anarchy; Wilson's insistence that league of nations be formulated before peace-terms made, his refusal to yield Fiume to Italians, and his domination of peace conference on practically all important points except that of Japanese control of Chinese province of Shantung; "radical" agitation in different parts of United States, Mayor Hanson's breaking of Seattle I. W. W. general "revolutionary" strike, conservative victory in American Federation of Labor convention and policies, and first federal release of "conscientious objectors" of war-period, but beginning of deportation of "radical" agitators; renewal of revolutionary movements in Mexico and of American demands for intervention; first airplane and dirigible flights across the Atlantic; congressional beginning of investigation of war-expenses and conduct; Wilson's request for exemption of beer and light wines from prohibitory legislation, and congressional refusal to exempt; congressional repeal (over veto) of "daylight-saving" law; completion of peace conference, submission of treaty to various nations, immediate German ratification, and beginning of struggle in senate over American ratification; trial and conviction of Socialist and Non-Partisan League leaders under sedition act of 1918.

LESSON 145

Review of American history from 1914 to 1919.—American declaration of neutrality in European war, and measures for meeting financial and industrial demoralization caused by war; American "neutral rights" controversies with Great Britain over contraband, paper blockade of neutral ports, and arming of merchantmen, and with Germany over submarine warfare; Democratic victory in campaign of 1916 on "Wilson kept us out of war;" Wilson's "peace-drive" of December, 1916; allied rejection, German declaration of "unlimited submarine war-

fare," and American breaking of relations with Germany; Wilson's brief attempt at "armed neutrality," calling on congress for declaration that war existed, and congressional declaration of state of war; congressional adoption of "selective conscription," centralization of power in executive department of government, and adoption of severe measures for suppression of dissent and criticism; slow American mobilization and preparation for war, followed by rapid movement of prepared troops to France and their effective participation in the war, first in association with allied troops and later in separate divisions; sudden German request for armistice terms and ending of war; Wilson's domination of peace conference on nearly all issues and forcing of formulation of "League of Nations" as part of peace-treaty; chief opposition to peace-treaty in America.

Topical Reviews.—American war-depression followed by war-prosperity, inflow of European gold into America, rise in wages and prices, wider recognition of rights of labor and tax-obligations of wealth, also mild epidemic of "radical" (so-called "bolshivist") agitation and activity; war-time forwarding of equal suffrage, prohibition and "daylight-saving;" war-time forcing of governmental control of railroads and telegraphs, war-time demoralization of public-utility incomes, and slow approach to solution of these problems after close of war; war-emphasis on foreign trade, and modification of American banking and corporation laws to encourage American foreign trade.

GENERAL REVIEWS

LESSON 146

Review of American territorial development (1492-1916).
—Spanish practical monopoly of the Americas for nearly a century after the discovery (1492-1603); French, English, Dutch and Swedish beginnings of rivalry for North America (1604-1638); early absorption of Swedes by Dutch and of Dutch by English (1655-1664); English occupation of Atlantic coast, French occupation of St. Lawrence, Great Lake region, and Mississippi valley (to 1748); French and English rivalry over Ohio valley, expulsion of French, division of North America between Spanish and English, and appearance of Russia in north-western America (1749-1766; American independence, and establishment of national boundaries (1763-1783); establishment of Spanish, English and American claims to Oregon region (1790-1793); French repossession of Louisiana, American purchase, and disputed boundaries (1800-1803); Spanish-American independence and setting up of republics in Mexico, Central America and South America (1810-1826); American "annexation of West Florida in 1810-1812, purchase of East Florida and surrender of Texas claim (1819); settlement of northeastern boundary dispute (1842); annexation of Texas and settlement of Oregon dispute (1845-1846); conquest and purchase of California and New Mexico (1846-1848), finishing out by Gadsden purchase of 1853-1854, and agitation for acquisition of Canada, lower California, Cuba and Hawaii (1854); purchase of Alaska and failure of attempted annexation of Danish West Indies (1867); failure of Grant's attempts to bring about annexation of Santo Domingo (1869-1875); failure of attempted annexation of Hawaii (1893-1897); annexation of Hawaii, and conquest-purchase of Philippines, Porto Rico, and Guam, independence of Cuba and occupation of Baker, Wake and Howland islands

(1898-1899); acquisition of Samoa and Sulu islands (1899); failure of second attempt to annex Danish West Indies (1902); purchase of canal-zone (1903-1904); renewal of movement for annexation of Danish West Indies (1916).—Review by use of outlines, class notes, and text or reference books (using index, under name of different acquisitions). See also Hart, 632-635; McLaughlin, 552-553; Fish, 500-502; Haworth, 241.

LESSON 147

Review of the "westward movement" in American history.

—The "westward movement" from Europe to the Atlantic coast of America, and effects of new environment on transplanted European people and institutions (1607-1650); westward movement from "fall line" to foothills of Alleghanies, and over first ridge of Alleghanies into "Great Valley" and development of hostility between coast settlers and frontiersmen (1650-1768); westward movement over the Alleghanies into eastern Tennessee and Kentucky (1769-1774), into central Kentucky and Tennessee (1775-1786), and first movement of settlement into the "old northwest" (1787-1812); increased movement into northwest and southwest after war of 1812, and first movement of settlement across Mississippi (into Missouri); American westward movement into Spanish and Mexican Texas, and continued growth of older northwest and southwest (1820-1840); American migration to Oregon, Utah, and California (the beginning of the "far west") and continuation of older westward movement into frontiers from Michigan to Texas (1840-1853); westward movement into eastern Kansas and Nebraska, and into all of older frontiers (1854-1870); advance of the frontier into the semi-arid lands and beginning of the "irrigated frontier" (1870-1892); rolling back of frontier from semi-arid lands in dry years following 1893, development of the irrigated "arid west," and recovery of semi-arid west under influence of "dry-farming" (1893 on); peculiar characteristics of each of the great "wests" of American history, and influence of each on older east and on general development; practical disappearance of the "west" or the "frontier," and resulting prophecies that

American struggles will be "class," not sectional.—Review from class notes and text or reference books (index under "west" or "frontier"). The map between pages 438 and 439 of Fish will prove of great help. See also Hart, 635-636; McLaughlin, 554-555; Fish, 502.

LESSON 148

Review of immigration into the English America and the United States.—Almost wholly English immigration of 1607-1680; coming of the first German element about 1680-1700; coming of French Huguenots from about 1685 to about 1710; new German migration after 1700, and coming of the Scotch-Irish from 1730 to 1775; mainly English immigration of 1790 to about 1830 or 1840, with small amount of Irish; beginning of the great Irish migration between 1830 and 1840, and its effects on American industry and politics; beginning of new German migration after European revolutions of 1830, its great increase after the European revolution of 1848, and its effects on American industry, party-struggles and slavery controversy (to 1865); cessation of immigration during the civil war, renewal after the war, appearance of Chinese immigration in the west, and beginning of anti-immigration agitation by American labor interests (1865-1882); appearance of southeastern European immigration after 1880, its tendency to segregate in sections of great cities, and beginning of new restrictions on contract-labor immigration, physically and mentally incapable, and anarchists (1884-1907); growing desire since 1907 for "literacy" test, its acceptance by congress, and its veto by presidents (1907-1916); effects of the European war of 1914 on immigration.—See index of text or reference books under "immigration" and names of the different immigrant races. See also Hart, 636-637; McLaughlin, 553-554; Muzzey, 618-622; Fish, 510-516; Haworth, 241-245.

LESSON 149

Review of American industrial development, 1492-1914.—Spanish gold and silver mining, 1492-1615; Spanish, French and English fur-trading from 1492 and about 1600 on; French and English fisheries, and English tobacco, rice and indigo, 1615-1780; application of steam to machinery, rise of southern cotton culture and northwestern development of grain, lead and iron districts, 1780-1800; rise of real manufacturing industry, of steamboat transportation, and of northwestern coal fields, 1800-1830; steam railroad transportation, development great grain areas of west and farther northwest, and of anthracite coal fields, 1830-1860; beginning of coal-oil, meat-packing and copper industries and opening of southern mineral resources and factories, and beginnings of "combinations" of small into big businesses, 1865-1880; rise of steel industry, of irrigated farming region, of electric and gasoline power, culmination and beginning of attempted regulation of "big business," 1880-1914.—Comparatively little of this material is found in either text or reference books; for reviewing on this topic, it will be almost necessary to have access to Coman's "Industrial History" or Wright's "Industrial Evolution." See also McLaughlin, 554, 535-546; Muzzey, 610, 616-618; West, 703-724; Fish, 502-504. 514.

LESSON 150

Review of American tariff development, 1651-1914.—British restrictions on colonial manufacturing (and encouragement of raising of raw materials) during colonial period; difficulty of securing tariff legislation during the period of the confederation, 1777-1789; American use of tariff duties chiefly for purpose of revenue, 1789-1815; adoption of "protective" tariff for encouragement of "infant home industries," 1816-1832; nullification forcing of gradual reduction of tariff to purely "revenue" basis from 1833 to 1842; Whig revival of protective tariff in 1842 and Democratic return to free-trade or revenue basis in 1846 to 1860; upward revision of revenue tariff during civil war period; retention of high war-duties for "protection of

American workingmen against cheap foreign competition," 1866-1882; beginning of reaction against high protective tariff in the eighties, and failure of Cleveland's first attempt to force reduction, 1884-1888; "tariff" campaign of 1888, Republican victory, and raising of tariff duties by McKinley act of 1890; partial success of Cleveland's second struggle for tariff reduction (1894); Republican victory and restoration of high protective duties by Dingley act of 1897; Republican reaction against and attempt to force downward revision, and actual upward revision by Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909; failure of President Taft's attempt at Canadian reciprocity and of Insurgent-Democratic "pop-gun" bills for lower duties, 1910-1912; Democratic victory in campaign of 1912 and reduction of duties on necessities, 1913-1914.—See index of text and reference books under "tariff" and "reciprocity."

LESSON 151

Review of American monetary and banking history, 1607-1914.—General colonial resort to barter and small use of Spanish dollar and English shilling, "wampum," and tobacco-certificates (1607-1650); Massachusetts beginning of colonial coinage (pine-tree shilling, 1652-1659); colonial resort to paper money during wars with the French (1669-1763); revolutionary continental and state paper money (1775-1788); constitutional prohibition of state paper money and provision for federal mint and coinage (1789); congressional provision for gold and silver coinage at ratio of 15 to 1, and establishment of United States bank with power to issue bank notes (1790-1791); rise of state banks and state-bank paper money, and overthrow of United States bank (1791-1811); re-establishment of United States bank after war of 1812 (1816); growth of state banks and their paper-money issues and overthrow of second United States bank by Jackson (1816-1833); undervaluation of gold by ratio of 1792, its non-appearance at mint, and change of ratio to 16 to 1 (1837); establishment, overthrow and re-establishment of United States sub-treasury system for handling of government funds (1840-1846); undervaluation of silver by

ratio of 1837, its non-appearance at mint, and lessening of ratio for fractional silver only (1853); civil war resort to greenbacks, establishment of national banking system and national bank notes, and taxing of state-bank paper money out of existence (1862-1865); struggle between greenback "inflationists" and gold "resumptionists" (1866-1873); scarcity of silver, its non-appearance at mint, and abandonment of silver coinage (1873); renewal of silver production, partial revival of silver coinage, and resumption of specie payment (1874-1879); demand for increased silver coinage after 1884, provision for increased silver coinage in 1890, beginning of "drain on the reserve fund," and abandonment of silver coinage after panic of 1893; Populist and Democratic unsuccessful campaign for free-silver coinage in 1896, opening of new gold fields and depreciation of gold, and Republican adoption of gold standard in 1900; Aldrich-Vreeland provision for emergency credit-currency in 1908, and substitution of Federal Reserve plan in 1913-1914, inauguration of "rural-credits land-bank" system in 1916-1917.—See index of text and reference books under "money," "bank," "silver," "gold," "coinage" and "mint." Dewey's "Financial History of the U. S." will be found of great assistance in reviewing this topic.

LESSON 152

Review of American constitutional development.—Beginning of American development with the "charters" as a sort of "written constitution" defining rights of colonists and their relations to British government; colonial tendencies towards "written constitutions" shown in Mayflower compact, "Fundamental Orders" of Connecticut and New Haven, and New England confederation; gradual disappearance of charters during later colonial period, and turning of colonists to British habit of regarding as "constitutional" anything that was "customary" or "according to precedent;" return to "written constitution" in state constitutions of 1776 on, Articles of Confederation of 1777, and Federal Constitution of 1787; struggle between "states-rights" and "nationalism" in making of constitution of 1787, compromise on idea of "sovereignty divided"

between states and federal government, and protecting of individual rights against federal government by first ten amendments (1787-1790); slight amendments of new constitution by eleventh and twelfth amendments, the eleventh in defense of state-rights (1798-1804); Hamiltonian theory of "broad construction" and "implied powers" accepted in "nationalistic" decisions of court under influence of Chief Justice Marshall (1801-1835); death of Marshall, accession of Taney, and change of tendency of supreme court decisions towards states-rights (1835-1857); nationalistic amendments and interpretation of constitution during civil war and first days of reconstruction, and reaction towards states-rights in last days of reconstruction (1861-1883); refusal of courts at first to use fourteenth amendment for protection of corporations, and change to use of it for that purpose (1883-1897); "nationalistic" decisions of supreme court on questions of "imperialism" and "strict construction" decisions on attempts at regulation of corporations or social reform (1898-1910); supreme court assertion of "legislative power" in "reasonable" decision of 1911; amendments permitting income tax and direct election of senators (1912-1913); tendency of supreme court towards "nationalism" in decisions on economic and social legislation since 1912; present attitude of different political parties towards supreme court and written constitution as parts of a system of popular government.—See text and reference books (index under "constitution," "amendments," and "supreme court"). See also Hart, 637-643.

LESSON 153

Review of the development of American governmental and party "machinery" since 1789.—Disbelief of majority of makers of federal and state governments in ability of people to govern themselves, and marked presence of "checks and balances" in early federal and state governments; change in method of electoral vote for vice-president (twelfth amendment, 1804); development of legislative and congressional "party caucus" as method of making party nominations (1776-1808); tendency of states towards manhood suffrage and choosing of presidential

electors by districts instead of by state as a whole (from about 1800 to about 1840); overthrow of "caucus" and development of "convention" method of making party nominations (1830-1840); gradual development of new departments of state and federal governments, increase in number of people in the civil service, and rise of the "spoils system" and party "machines" (especially from about 1830 on); increase in power of the federal executive during and following the civil war; climax in development of party "machine," "spoils system," and governmental "corruption" during the 80's, beginning of civil-service reform through "merit" system of appointments, introduction of the Australian "secret" ballot, and rise of the first "equal suffrage" states (in the west); growth of the power of the speaker in the house, of "senatorial courtesy" in the senate, and of the influence of business interests upon state and federal governments during the 90's; state development of "direct legislation" (by the people) through initiative and referendum, and beginning of "direct (or popular) election" of senators by Oregon plan" (1897-1902); rise of the "commission form" of city government after the Galveston storm of 1900, and its development into the "city manager" form in some parts of the country by 1916; great growth in number of state and federal officials, boards and commissions as result of new economic and social legislation of 1900 on, and development of private associations and organizations along these same lines, aided or recognized by state and federal governments; state development of recall and of direct primary method of party nominations (1902-1908), and tendency towards adoption of these and of initiative and referendum on a national scale; increase in number of equal suffrage states since 1910; amendment of national constitution to permit direct (or popular) election of senators (1912-1913).—Use text and reference books (index under names of the various reforms or changes mentioned above). See also Hart, 643-646; McLaughlin, 560-562, 547, 556-560; Muzzey, 609-616, 622-625; West, 731-748; Fish, 504-510, 517-518.

LESSON 154

“Period” review of American history (1000-1916):

EUROPEAN HISTORY	AMERICAN HISTORY
PERIODS:	PERIODS:
Oriental, Greek, Roman, and Germanic periods of European history.....	(without known results in or upon American history)
Feudal period.....	1 Norse discovery, exploration, and attempted colonization of North America (1000-1012)
Crusades	(without known direct results in American history)
Renaissance	2 Spanish discovery, exploration, and colonization of the Americas (1492-1554)
Reformation	3 American development under the influence of the European Reformation movement (1555-1688)
(a) Rise of the Protestant church-party in Europe	(a) French Huguenot attempts to colonize in Brazil, South Carolina, and Florida (1555-1565)
(b) The Roman Catholic Counter-Reformation ...	(b) English Gilbert and Raleigh attempts to colonize in Newfoundland and North Carolina (1578-1591)

- (c) Temporary ending of religious warfare in Europe
- (d) Revival of English church-party struggle under the Stuarts and Thirty Years war in Europe
- (e) Puritan supremacy in England and beginning of French supremacy in Europe
- (f) The "Restoration" period in England
- French and English struggle for world-supremacy
- The French revolution and wars and the Napoleonic empire and wars.....
- (c) French, English and Dutch commercial colonization in North America (1598-1618)
- (d) English religious-political colonization of New England and Maryland (1619-1639)
- (e) Colonial effects of the Puritan supremacy*
- (f) Colonial effects of the Restoration*
- 4 French and English struggle for supremacy in America, and struggle between British "imperial control" and colonial "self-government" (1689-1763)
- 5 American revolution, independence, and setting up of a federal government (1764-1792)
- 6 American struggle for "neutral rights" and development of an "American system" (1793-1823)

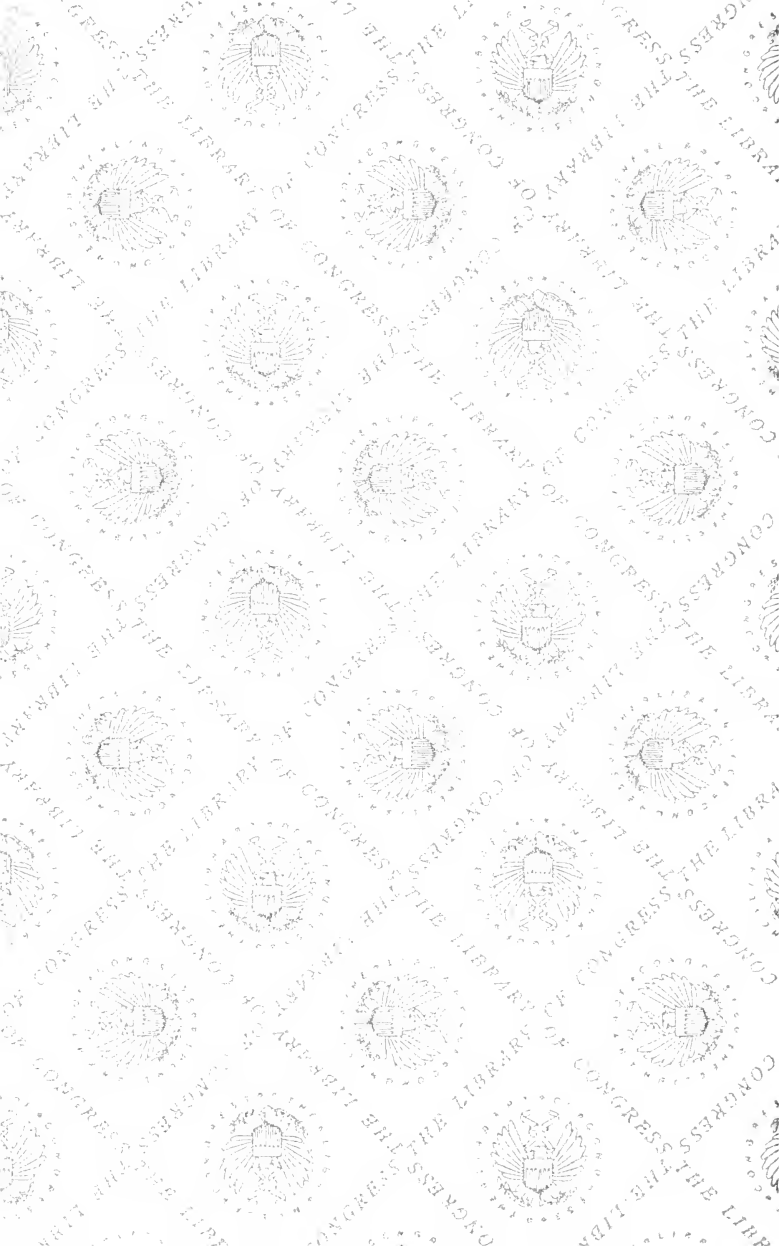
*It seems impossible to give any general heading or title covering all of the actual effects of either of these English periods; so, for the present at least, these titles, unsatisfactory as they are, are retained.

- (From 1823 to 1914, American history was no longer dominated by European movements)
- 7 Jacksonian Democracy (1824-1843)
 - 8 The struggle over slavery in the territories (1844-1860)
 - 9 Secession and civil war (1861-1865)
 - 10 Reconstruction and financial readjustment (1866-1879)
 - 11 Civil service, tariff and "anti-monopoly" (1880-1897)
 - 12 The rise and regulation of "big business" (1898-1916)
- The war against Germany (1914-1918)
- 13 American participation in the war against Germany, and entrance into the League of Nations (1914-1919)

LESSONS 155 AND 156

Final examination.

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